

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

ANN PEARSON, Publishing Agent.

VOL. 9.--NO. 34.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1854.

WHOLE NO. 444.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT SALEM, OHIO.

TERMS:—\$1.00 per annum, payable in advance.

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public, prosperous and powerful enough to stand against the world. It behooves the people of the North to know the views of their Canadian neighbors on this question. Heretofore the insuperable objection of Canadians to annexation has been the existence of Slavery; will they join us if we of the North cut loose from that curse?

ENTERING WEDGE.

And again, the following:

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: When partners cannot agree the practice is to dissolve the connection, that each may go on in his own way, or form more congenial associations. They sometimes find that they made a mistake in separating, and get together again under a new bargain. A dissolution does not imply malice or hatred between the parties, and they are often the best of friends, although not doing business under the same firm, and they often have large dealings with each other on their own individual account or for account of their new firms respectively.

Now would it not be a good plan to try this in the great copartnership of the States? It is clear enough that the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States can never agree. Then why should we separate good friends and let each go on his way rejoicing. We can make a fair division of the public property, and I can see no good reason why we should not try it. We shall be better friends when we give up the right to meddle with each other's peculiar mode of doing business. Let us try, and if it don't answer we can make a new bargain.

NORTH, SOUTH & CO.

CHARACTER OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH

Our readers may be incredulous, but we assure them upon our word of honor that the solemn indictment of the American Church which we give below is not from any Garrisonian Anti-Slavery paper, but that we cut it with our own scissors from the Cincinnati Christian Press, a journal which counts itself as the special champion of "Evangelical Orthodoxy," while it brands the American Anti-Slavery Society as an infidel Association which no Christian can touch without being defiled. Read!

FACTS TO THINK OF.—The external forms of religion, a compliance with which costs no sacrifice, receive from a large majority of its professors much more attention than the practical godliness which is the only true evidence of a saving union with Christ.

There is not one in ten of the professed followers of Christ who maintain a consistent regard of his requirements, and are governed by the principles of his Gospel.

Probably not one in fifty of those who profess to love Christ, and the souls of their fellow men, feel any real practical interest in the salvation of sinners, or put forth any adequate efforts for their conversion.

The amount of talent and money expended for the propagation and support of denominational interests—in other words, sectarianism—exceeds a hundred fold the amount expended for the dissemination of the essential saving doctrines of the Gospel.

The Church, for many years, has put forth vastly more effort for the unity of the Church, as such, than for its purification from sin. This is especially true in regard to the enormous sin of Slavery.

It is admitted and declared by some of the leading teachers of religion, that if the Church would purify itself from the sin of Slavery, there is no other power that could sustain that sin, and it would soon be removed from the land; yet many of the leading men in the Church, who have the pre-eminence, oppose to the utmost all efficient measures for the removal of Slavery from the Church.

Now the American Anti-Slavery Society affirms that the Church and Ministry who perverts are thus sketched are not the Church and Ministry of Him who came to preach deliverance to the oppressed, but an arrogant imposture—a synagogue of Satan. At this the Christian Press was indignant, and affirms that, notwithstanding their manifold corruptions, they are the official representatives of Christ, having in their hands His commission of which they cannot divest themselves.

They have so much veneration for Christ as to deny that His Church and ministers ever countenanced slavery, with its blood in iniquities, are denounced as infidels; while those who maintain the impious doctrine that slaveholders, their abettors and apologists, notwithstanding their crimes yet hold Christ's commission, whereby they are constituted His official representatives on earth, are called Christians of a type so immaculate that they cannot properly consent to labor with us in the abolition of Slavery.

Which of these parties exhibits the spirit of the Nazarene, and which that of the Pharisees; which of them by its doctrine and practice honors Christ, and which of them sells his religion to the devil; let the reader decide for himself.—A. Standard.

EXPECTED MIGRATION OF TOBACCO PLANTERS.

That the slaveholders really expect to occupy Nebraska, notwithstanding what is said in certain quarters, is clear from the following paragraph, which we transcribe from the Charleston Courier of the 13th inst. It is a part of an answer to the censures passed upon Senator Butler's course by which his constituents in South Carolina:

"Do the exceptions to Senator Butler's course ever ask themselves what they would have gained, if the Nebraska and Kansas bill had passed with-out the removal or abolition of the Missouri line, to which the region had been expressly subjected by the legislation and compromise of 1820? The result would undoubtedly have been the surrender of those territories to the free-soilers. Although he hold it clear that the Missouri restriction is unconstitutional, there are a large number who think otherwise, and nothing short of its abolition or removal will have the effect of opening those territories to slaveholders. We have reason to believe, from reliable authority, that without this measure, a non-slaveholding population would at once occupy those territories, and the slaveholders, now there, would have to recede—to give way to an emigrant host of red republicans, in principle, if not in national origin, full of the deadliest hostility to slavery. But, remove the Missouri line and restrictions, and Kansas, we are well assured, will be settled by tobacco-planners, and the production of which staple the soil and climate are said to be well adapted; and Nebraska will almost necessarily take its social character and political complexion and local institutions, from Missouri, on which it borders. If Senator Butler has deserted his southern associates, he may have contributed to defeat the bill—but he would have assumed the responsibility of dividing the non-

union South, and would have delivered, for his constituents and the South, an Irishman's gain."

The bill, reduced to its true character, and free from all extraneous and extraneous, especially from the glosses of men of extreme views, on either side, is nothing more than all territorial bills, under the constitution of the United States, except that it removes doubt by declaratory legislation, by implicitly, if expressly, asserting the supremacy of the constitution over the unconstitutional Missouri compromise and restriction of 1820."

Of the possession of the lower part of Nebraska, called Kansas in Douglas's bill, the slaveholders feel very sure, in case the bill shall become a law. The tobacco-planters are ready to emigrate thither with their slaves; and where they fix themselves, the free laborer, "the red republican," as the Charleston press calls him, will not settle. That region is expected to "take its social character, and political complexion, and local institutions from Missouri, on which it borders." In other words, slavery will be transplanted to Nebraska the moment the bill passes. Once planted, we need not say how impossible it will be to root it out. The passage we yesterday quoted from Mr. Butler's remarks, made on Monday in the Senate, shows that they expect to have their badmen by suffrage. There is to be no legislation in the subject;

Communications.

HOW THE WOMEN BREAK UP BROWNIERIES
IN WINCHESTER, RANDOLPH CO., IND.

FRIEND ROBINSON: A great business has been done in this town to-day. First, I will state that there were five rum and beer shops in this town, besides two drug stores which kept the article. Second, that one of the citizens of Winchester died last night of delirium tremens, the victim having obtained the destroyer at, at least, four of these nuisances.

Again, the mass of the citizens here labored, plead and argued with these human enemies, for years, with no effect. These monsters were without the pale of reason—the voice of humanity. Well, at the adjournment of the Bible Convention, to-day, at 4 o'clock, Rev. A. Loose announced that the women would occupy the house, and requested the men to withdraw.

It was not long before about one hundred women were in march with remonstrance, petition and pledge in hand, for the house of the dead. The wife of the murdered left the house of mourning, marched up in front of David Aker's Grocery.

Aker had closed his door and gone to his stable for a stallion. Meantime Aker's wife showed her face at the window, and delivered herself of a malediction upon the head of the man who had dared to appear with his horse, but finding himself unnoticed, led the animal back to the stable and appeared single handed in the midst of the undaunted women. The paper was read containing the facts, appeal and pledge—Will you quit the business and sign this pledge, said the women? No, was the answer. Now came the mother of the orphan, robbed of a father by Aker and others. The wife of a man murdered by them.

Shall I stop here to try to give an outline of the scene that surrounded us? I cannot describe it. Words fail—thoughts fail. Never was I so completely overpowered by human sympathy. So melted to pity—so aroused to indignation. At first all was in a manner still but this outraged woman. On what eloquence fell from her lips. How many tears fell as she drew in vivid colors the awful scene that lay before us. The eloquent crying woman was the robbed, the clay heart before her was the robber, not of pocket trash, but of a husband, a friend, a protector. Her husband was murdered, this monster was one of the murderers. Oh what a picture. The house of mourning—the murdered core, then cold, lifeless, she had left behind—the orphan children clustering round the cold form of a father, plucked from their clay heart that stood in our midst—the former felicity of their home and family—their present lonely, impoverished, sad, degraded condition, were all portrayed with a heart felt eloquence that melted almost every eye to tears but Aker's and found flesh in every other heart. He still stood unmoved. Now came indignation. It fired almost every heart of the hundreds present, and the tongue was true to the deep emotions. This touched not the clay heart, but the pocket of the rumseller. He read his doom, if he persisted, in the eyes and countenances of the large crowd.

He now said that he would sign the pledge, if the crowd would buy his liquors. Instantly the men who crowded near pledged the money. The poison was injected at \$125. The modern Judas pocketed, not the thirty pieces, but the 125, and soon the filthy spew was running down the gutter, amid the shouts of the gladdened multitude. But the work was just begun. Close by was Wm. Page, one of the most degraded of all men. The keeper of the worst sink of pollution hereabouts. The women next surrounded him. The scene with Aker was acted over, on the part of the women, but they utterly failed to find any flesh in his heart, one spark of humanity about him. He spurned their tears and prayers, sneered at their arguments, and added insult to his injury. Cursed the wife of his murdered victim—told her to go home and bury her husband, &c. Finding every thing else, for the present, unavailing, the women commenced their march for Page's grocery. There repeated the appeal, informing Page that if he persisted they would find their way to his liquor and consign it to its mother earth. (The women had obtained hatchets at the stores as they passed along.) Page told them to go ahead. No quicker said than the hatchets commenced heaving the door and window. Soon the door was in chips and splinters, the window demolished, and amid the shouts, cheers and sympathy of the multitude who crowded near, these heroes emptied bottles, decanters, kegs and barrels—Whiskey, Brandy, Gin and Wine, made common cause, and flowed on down the gutter together. Enough was emptied on the floor to make the shop near shoe mouth deep. Having put the liquors in this establishment beyond power to further injure their husbands, fathers, sons and brothers, they proceeded to No. 3, Rector's beer shop. After some hesitating he signed. No. 4, by James C. Ennis, (Beer shop,) immediately signed. No. 5 was willing to let them pour out his bar, but would not sign. He was signed since. No. 6 and 7 were drug stores; they signed the pledge. It was then too late to attack the Brewery, so they adjourned to meet at the funeral, at 2 o'clock, to-morrow. As soon as the funeral is over the job is to be completed. The country people have become aroused by the scenes enacted here, and a meeting is to be held to-morrow night to discuss the merits of this case and determine whether it will be proper to destroy the drinkeries all over the county.

Thursday morning. The meeting is over. At an early hour the Court House was crowded to its entire fullness. Barker was called to the stand, loudly, from every quarter. He made an excellent speech. Rev. J. J. Cooper was in the chair. Rev. A. Loose offered a resolution of thanks to the Spartan ladies for their noble deed—regretted that he could not be out to help let out the poison. Mr. Barker offered a substitute to Loose's resolution. First, thanking the Ladies. Second, calling on them to extend operations until the State shall be rid of the article. Third, that the audience stand by them and protect them. The resolution was received with a deafening cry. Next came the women. Their foreman, Amanda Way, made a beautiful, resolute, appropriate and modest speech—read their paper which organized them into a standing army, and which pledged their all that the whole business should be put down in Winchester, and STAY PUT DOWN. A large number of women were present who voted a unanimous vote to this resolve. Next came their pledge; the most of the women signed that. So Winchester now has a standing army, arrayed with truth, love and hatchets. The meeting adjourned. Mr. Barker came near being mobbed at the Brewery last night. The armed force assembled there to defend the beer, cursed Mr. Barker as a foreigner, coming to Indians upon down the Bible and the Breweries. A few facts more and I will close.

First, these shops when brought in contact with fire, immediately extinguished the fire. The liquors were drowned with water. None of the

thousand or more gallons which were poured out would burn. Second, the Brewery man has agreed to quit. Third, Mr. Aker did not get the \$125. He violated his compact, and refused to sign a bond stating the facts in the pledge he signed. This rum is on the earth, and he cannot get the \$125.

German women and others were on hand with buckets to save some of the precious stuff for their children, but the buckets would turn bottom up. A woman applied to a tinner the day before for a quart cup minus, "about a gill." The tinner refused. This tinner inverted a bucket of the precious article the next day. The woman looked up in his face, exclaiming, "You are the man who refused to make me the quart cup." Now look at the general recklessness of this class.

Friend Robinson, this letter is lengthy, but if you think it will serve the cause of temperance and humanity in general, please publish it. What I have written is a meager outline of the whole affair.

J. P. DAVIS.

March 30th, 1854.

BIBLE CONVENTION.

DEAR MARIES: We have just closed an interesting Bible Convention in Winchester. Joseph Barker was (is) with us. You know and so do the most of the readers of the Bugle, what friend Barker is—know his character as a speaker and a man, and his tact and ability as a debater.

Mr. B. arrived here on Saturday last. Addressed the Washingtonian Society Sat. night. Mr. Peel (lawyer) was the speaker appointed for the night, but he gave place and introduced Barker to the meeting. I did not hear the address, but it was well received, I have learned, by the society.

Sunday following, Mr. Barker spoke in the morning and evening, mainly on the kinds of arguments produced by believers in the divine authority of the Bible in proof of its divinity. And the arguments he and others had for thinking it merely a human production. The court room was packed with attentive listeners, who could not refrain from, repeatedly, giving demonstrations of applause and sanction to many of the abundant noble, pure and truthful sentiments which he uttered. We all felt that it was good to be there.

His discourses were powerful efforts in behalf of reason, truth and humanity. Mr. Barker's influence here is deeply felt, and cannot fail of doing much good, aside from the Bible question. He guides truth-seekers up to a high and holy life. Mr. B. is opposed to all evil, it seems to me, but defensive war. I hope he will abandon that idea soon, and thereby increase his influence for good.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday a discussion was conducted, on the question of the authority and influence of the Bible, by Rev. A. Loose and Mr. Barker. It is probable this discussion furnishes an anomaly in the history of debates. Both speakers were candid, fair and unpersonal, throughout the discussion, with a very slight exception on the part of Mr. Loose. He charged Mr. Barker once with lack of candor, but shortly after withdrew it. The debaters closed with kind feelings towards each other, and the most of the hearers felt kindly towards each other, and towards the speakers.

To this there were some striking exceptions. Especially among the methodists; and most especially their minister, Mr. Cooper. It was a happy thing for the audience that he was not chosen to meet Mr. Barker.

Mr. Loose is a good man, and is right out in behalf of Anti-Slavery, Temperance, and some other reforms. He has far outtravelled his creed. The burden of the debate was on the influence of the Bible. Mr. L. claimed that those who believed the Bible of divine origin were better, every way, than those who hold it as a human production. Which he disproved himself, by saying that the Catholics, who hold the book as sacred as Protestants, "Had not one vestige of Christianity about them." And which expression was disproved by Mr. B., by showing that the church and clergy have ever opposed all reforms and improvements in their infancy. And notwithstanding their intimacy with the Bible, and their veneration for it, they have always learned their ideas of Anti-Slavery, Temperance, Peace, Woman's Rights, and other reforms from those whom the church denounces as infidel. And that the American church in the language of Albert Barnes and other ministers, is the bulwark of American slavery. But I cannot trace all of the points of difference, or arguments of the combatants. I will leave this letter unfinished until after the woman's rights lecture proposed to be given to-morrow at ten o'clock, A. M.

Thursday. Mr. Barker gave us a good discourse on the past, present, and proper condition of woman. At the close of the discourse, a resolution embracing the general outlines of the idea embraced in the woman's enterprise, was offered, and the large audience almost unanimously voted for it. The negative was called for and three voices were heard in opposition. A vote was then given inviting the opposers to give the audience their reasons. And what were they? Oh we were all infidels, and the Bible was against the movement.

We have been repeatedly told through the course of the Bible debate, that the Bible elevates woman, and that Christians and Christian countries alone recognize the true sphere of woman. Yet we had no ministerial aid to-day. The infidels had to do the work. The Christians were for woman's obedience and degradation. But I have written too much.

To-night we are to have an Anti-Slavery demonstration. Mr. Barker will give you an account of that.

J. P. DAVIS.

March 30th, 1854.

THE CONSTITUTION AND UNION.

J. Y. HOOVER, AND J. D. COPELAND: You seem inclined, like most other men, to magnify the importance of the U. S. Constitution. It matters but little, in my opinion, whether the constitution be anti-slavery, or pro-slavery. The U. S. Government is, practically, a pro-slavery government; and every honest man is bound to be a practical Disunionist. The Constitution (if it be, as I regard it, anti-slavery) has been laid aside long ago, and is at this time, practically, no more regarded as the law of the land, than the Koran. If the American Union has ever been anything but an association of pirates, it was long since dissolved. The U. S. Government, regarded as anything but a perpetrator and protector of robbery and piracy, is a mere sham; the constitution, except viewed as a compact between robbers and pirates, has, in fact, if not in form, been laid aside by common consent; and there is no more propriety, on the part of the friends of freedom, in voting and attempting to secure a just administration under it, than there would be in attempting to take up the bones and ashes of the old "Articles of Confederation," or the Colonial Charters. The constitution

is dead—let its ghost remain undisturbed. The American people are wedded to forms. In their eyes the Constitution is more sacred than Justice. Let us not pander to this depraved sentiment, but rather labor to correct it.

FRANCIS BARRY.

BEALIN, Erie Co., Ohio.

For the Bugle.

QUAKERISM AMONG THE PURITANS.

LOCKPORT, Ill., March 30, 1854.

In some of my meetings, I have referred, by way of illustrating men's inconsistency, to the treatment of the Quakers of New England, by those who professed to have a great reverence for the principles of religious liberty. I have been requested to refer to some of the particular facts upon which I based my assertions and believing that the columns of the Bugle would be an acceptable channel through which to present them as any other, I herewith forward them. For what I give, I am indebted to Sewell's history.

Although considerable bitterness was felt toward this class of people in the colony of Massachusetts prior to 1656, yet it does not appear there were any manifestations of personal violence until that time. In July, Mary Fisher and Ann Austin came from England to Boston. There was at that time no law against Quakers visiting the colony, but the Deputy Governor—the Governor being absent—visited them before landing, took from them 100 volumes of Quaker books, which were burned by the hangman, and imprisoned them in Boston jail; pen, ink and paper were denied them, and after a time they were sent back to England. Endicott, the Governor, who was in Salem at the time, said, "If I had been there, I would have had them well whipped." A month after, eight others came, and were treated in a similar manner; and Endicott, having come home, bid them "Take heed ye break not our ecclesiastical laws, for then ye are sure to stretch by a halter," and when they asked for a copy of these laws, it was denied them.

Soon after this, a law was made prohibiting Quakers coming into the colony, and forbidding masters of vessels to bring them. An estimable member of the church showed how unreasonable anti-Christian was such a proceeding, and absented himself from the synagogue, and for this he was fined 23 pounds, imprisoned, and afterwards banished the colony. Though a weakly old man, he was forced to depart in the winter, and when he came to Rhode Island, an Indian chief, understanding how he had been dealt with, told him if he would live with him, he would make him a warm house, and said, "What a God have the English who deal so with one another about their God?" Several Quakers arrived soon after the passage of the law, and among them Mary Dyer and Mary Clark, the latter who came from London to warn these persecutors to desist from their measures, for which she was imprisoned twelve weeks, and whipped twenty stripes on the naked back. The whip used on such occasions, is described as being composed of three cords as thick as a man's finger, made of dried guts, each cord having three knots at the end, and the handle was so long that the hangman used both hands to wield it.

In 1657, two Quakers, Christopher Holder and John Copeland, attended a meeting of the Puritans in Salem, and after the priest had got through, Holder spoke a few words. For this, he and his companion were forcibly expelled the house, and on the next day sent to Boston, where each of them received thirty lashes, and were locked up in jail three days without food, drink or bedding, and held prisoners nine weeks without any fire, and this in a cold winter. Lawrence and Cassander Southwick, who were members of the church at Salem, were imprisoned and fined for entertaining the two Quakers aforesaid. A law was passed exacting a fine of 5 shillings a week for non-attendance at church, also imposing a fine of 100 pounds on any one who directly or indirectly caused a Quaker to come into the colony, and imprisonment until the fine was paid; and 40 shillings fine for every hour's entertainment or concealing of a Quaker, knowing him to be such. There was also a law passed that all Quakers who should arise among them, should be treated the same as those coming from abroad, which was as follows: That for the first offence, if a male, one of his ears should be cut off, and he be kept at work in the house of correction, till he should be sent away on his own charge. For the second offence, he was to lose the other ear, and be kept in the house of correction, as aforesaid. If the offender was a woman, then to be severely whipped, and kept as aforesaid as a man for the first offence, and for the second offence to be dealt with as the first. And for the third, he or she should have their tongues bored through by a red hot iron, and be kept in the house of correction close at work, until they be sent away on their own charge. That these laws were not a dead letter, the persecution to which the Quakers were subjected, abundantly testify, and individual cases of suffering might be cited sufficient to fill many columns, but the following are enough to show how the law was executed:

John Copeland, Christopher Holder, (who have been spoken of before,) and John Rouse, were arrested in 1658, and sentenced to have each his right ear cut off. Witnesses were admitted into the prison, when the following order was read:

"To the Marshal General or his Deputy: You are to take with you the executioner, and repair to the house of correction, and there see him cut off the right ears of John Copeland, Christopher Holder, and John Rouse, Quakers; in execution of the sentence of the court of assistants, for the breach of the law entitled Quakers."

EDWARD RAWSON, Secretary.

Daniel and Provided Southwick, (children of the Southwicks previously mentioned,) having absented themselves from church and attended Quaker meetings, were fined 10 pounds for so doing. Having no property to be levied upon, the General Court issued the following order:

"Whereas, Daniel Southwick and Provided Southwick, son and daughter of Lawrence Southwick, absented themselves from the public ordinances, have been fined by the courts of Salem and Ipswich, pretending they have no estates, and resolving not to work, the court, upon perusal of a law which was made upon the account of debts, in answer to what should be done for the satisfaction of the fines, resolves, that the treasurers of the several counties are, and shall be fully empowered to sell the said persons to any of the English nation at Virginia or Barbadoes, to answer the said fines, &c."

EDWARD RAWSON, Secretary.

The sailors, however, had more humanity than the rulers, and none were found willing to carry them away to be sold. So intense was the hatred against the Quakers, and so determined were the rulers to exterminate the heresy they taught, that they desired to be destroyed, they and their wives and children, their houses and land, without pity or mercy; and at New Haven, Humphrey Norton was severely whipped, and branded in the hand with

the letter H, which was certainly a strange way of burning heresy out of him.

At Dover, in December, 1662, three Quakers were visited the place, and for so doing, the following order was issued for their punishment:

"To the constables of Dover, Hampton, Salisbury, Newbury, Rowley, Ipswich, Waltham, Lynn, Boston, Roxbury, Dedham, and until their right Quakers are carried out of this jurisdiction: You, and every of you, are required in the king's majesty's name, to take these vagabond Quakers, Anne Coleman, Mary Tomkins and Alice Ambrose, and make them fast to the cart's tail, and driving the cart through your several towns, to whip them upon their naked backs, not exceeding ten stripes apiece on each of them, in each town, and so to convey them from constable to constable, till they are out of this jurisdiction, as you will answer at your peril; and this shall be your warrant."

"Per me,"

"RICHARD WALDOCK."

This sentence was but partially executed; they were whipped through Dover, Hampton and Salisbury—having been first stripped naked from the waist upward, though the weather was bitterly cold—but the deputy constable who was to have carried them to Newbury, set them free instead. Anne Coleman, who was a little, weakly woman, was, with four of her friends, afterwards whipped in a similar manner through Salem, Boston and Dedham. At the latter place the executioner begged so severely, that one of the knots injured his breast, which tortured her so much it almost cost her her life.

In 1658, a law was passed by the General Court at Boston, sentencing all who were convicted of being Quakers to banishment, on pain of death. Under this law, Marmaduke Stevenson, William Robinson, and Mary Dyer were sentenced to be hung, and on the 27th of October, 1659, the first two named expiated their heresy upon the gallows; a reprieve arrived for the latter when she was on the scaffold, and she was taken to Rhode Island, but returning again to Massachusetts, she was again sentenced to death, and on the 1st of April, 1660, was executed.

These instances are enough to show that those who left England because of persecutions for conscience sake, and in the New World's wilderness founded a Puritan colony, were not any more tolerant of what they conceived to be heresy, than were those who had driven them from their homes and firesides in their native land but a few years before.

B. S. J.

CONVENTION IN WILLIAMS COUNTY.

BRYAN, March 20, 1850.

MR. EDITOR: According to previous notice, the Fosters arrived in our village on Thursday evening of last week; and on the following morning the friends proceeded to organize an anti-slavery Convention. The meeting convened in the court house at ten o'clock, A. M., and organized by appointing John K. Morrow Chairman, Jacob Byers Assistant Chairman, W. A. Smith Secretary, and David Bowman Assistant Secretary. The hours for the meeting of the Convention, by a vote of the same, were decided upon, viz: ten o'clock, A. M., one and seven, P. M.

During the afternoon session, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Foster, for the future consideration of the Convention, viz:

Resolved, That of all the unfortunate inhabitants of the earth, we know of none whose condition is so embittered by oppression, whose rights are so utterly disregarded, and whose sufferings appeal so powerfully to our sympathies, as the slaves of this country.

Resolved, That with John Wesley, we regard slaveholding as the sum of all villainies, and all slaveholders as criminals of the first rank, and more guilty than the common pick-pocket, the pirate, or the murderer.

Resolved, That anti-slavery only is genuine Christianity, which regards all slaveholders and their abettors as criminals, and practically withholds from them the honor and confidence due to honest men.

Resolved, That whoever supports either of our great political parties, is practically the enemy of liberty and of his country, and is unworthy to be entrusted with any position of honor or responsibility in the Government or Church.

Resolved, That the churches which excommunicate their members for minor offences, and yet admit to their fellowship the legalizers of slavery, (that is, the members of the Whig and Democratic parties), are the most powerful allies of the power, and should be so regarded and treated by the friends of freedom.

After a partial discussion of the foregoing resolutions, during the first day of the Convention, exclusively by the friends of the same, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Mrs. Foster, and placed before the Convention for consideration, viz:

Whereas, by the constitutional Union between the North and the South, the slaveholder is enabled not only to secure to himself our entire territory as hunting-ground for his escaped bondmen, but also to command our entire physical power, and our treasure to crush every effort on the part of the slaves to secure their liberty by a resort to arms; and whereas, by the representation which the master obtains on his slave property, he is enabled to control all the departments of the General Government, and thereby to extend and perpetuate his nefarious system, and to insult Northern freemen, trample on Northern rights, and extinguish Northern liberty.

Resolved, That the dissolution of the Union is the only just, righteous, and feasible method of washing our own hands of the guilt of slavery, and of bringing it to a speedy termination.

These resolutions, although introduced in the early part of the Convention, and also ably and thoroughly discussed by the Fosters and several resident members of the Convention, were not acted upon at its close, in consequence of the manner in which its proceedings were terminated.

The sessions of this Convention were well attended, and the discussions passed off with as much harmony and good feeling as could reasonably have been expected, under all the circumstances. No actual demonstrations of mobocracy were manifested, save one evening, at the close of a three hours' speech, from the eloquent lips of Mrs. Foster, upon the inefficiency and inability of controlling human actions by statutory enactments, when those laws were not in harmony with the public sentiment of the people. At the close of these remarks, some of the untutored supporters of good order and wholesome laws, gave strong demonstration of the spirit that reigned within; and a short time after the meeting adjourned, these same persons, either by themselves or through their agents, made a copious application of egg-ology upon the persons of the speakers, while upon their way back to the inn.

The Finance Committee, composed of Mrs. Foster and A. P. Bowman, reported some thirty dollars, contributed by the members of the Convention, for the progress of the anti-slavery cause.

At the close of the last session, on motion of Mrs. Foster, it was moved and adopted that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Free Soil paper of Williams county, and the Anti-Slavery Bugle, together with such remarks as

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From the Auburn Cayuga Chief.

A "JERRY RESCUE"—ALMOST.

For some days past, the people of this section have been excited by the news that a Southern slaveholder was in town, and that a convict in Prison claimed as a slave of his, would be arrested on his release from that institution. The convict's sentence expired on Saturday. There were many rumors about, but we believe it was generally understood that papers for his arrest had been made out and placed in the hands of the United States officers. One of that stamp had sounded Sheriff Knapp upon the prospect of securing the jail as a slave pen.

Strong delegations from Syracuse and other sections came into town on Saturday night, armed and determined in their purpose. The Negroes of this city were also thoroughly armed and prepared to rescue the slave, if arrested, at any cost. The bells would have been rung, and some of lighter skins would probably have followed the example of Douglas and the South, and trampled all compromises in the dust. In the mean time, the Prison was closely watched. On Sunday morning, the negro was released from Prison about 8 o'clock, when two negroes, locked arms on either side, marched him boldly off to the East part of the city. A thousand people were standing about, very many of that number armed with clubs and pistols.

The "thunder" had not the courage to open the hall by arresting their man. Our city has been saved the exhibition of a fearful tragedy and the effusion of human blood avoided. The first negro is yet to be hunted down and taken from Auburn. Our citizens are yet to be seen in the dauntless character of blood hounds, tracking a human fiend at the bidding of the South. It is humiliating enough to know that there is even a rumor that there is one man who wears the sleuth-hound collar and awaits but a chance to appear in the infamous capacity of an official negro catcher.

It is useless to deny that blood would not have been shed, had the negro been arrested. He would never have been taken from the city alive. With a yawn, the United States Government has no tools or power sufficient in this section to make our citizens negro catchers, or to muzzle them while imported hounds do the work. No apology is due for such a state of feeling. The Slave Law was sufficiently repugnant to the freedom of the North—too far outraging the laws of God and the rights of humanity. Since the enactment of that infamous measure, the South, madly bent on exporting its surplus of slaves, has, by itself, secured compromises and, in the Senate, trampled them down. The North will not hesitate to adopt the precedent. The masses will not be slow to rid themselves of the most odious of all compromises. The South has sown the storm and will reap the consequences. Baying slave hounds will find a warm welcome North—probably a hospitable reception from level and steel. All the Slaves hereafter caught in the North, will not pay the cost of blood-hounds, powder and ball. We speak for one, when we say that we never shall be compelled or otherwise, become a negro catcher, nor shall we refuse the black a crust or a place to lay his head, though the hunters stand at the door. Our own home and liberty is sweet to us, and God knows we never will raise a hand to rob one who wears the human form of the same "self evident" rights.

It is cool for the slave hounds to now say that they did not intend to arrest the negro convict. Six hundred blanks for deputizing citizens to aid in the arrest were struck off. The truth is, the devils gnash their fangs in disappointment. Deputy Marshal M. Foster will find few men in his community who will act as dogs to hunt and worry negroes. If the men is so in love with slavery, let him sell his own flesh and blood, and "try on" the blessings of the institution.

COLORED PEOPLE BEFORE THE OHIO SENATE.

MR. J. M. LANGSTON, A talented young man, a graduate of Oberlin and now a law student in Elyria, was appointed to present the claims of his disfranchised brethren to the Ohio legislature for redress. The following from the Alien American is the report of reception and success:

TO THE COLORED MEN OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

GENTLEMEN:—At a convention of colored men, held at Dayton last night, I was authorized to prepare and present, in person, to the Legislature of Ohio, an address upon the reasonableness and propriety of granting to the colored men of the State, the Elective Franchise.

This duty I have endeavored to perform. I prepared the address and asked the Senate to allow me to present it. This privilege, with their eyes blinded by prejudice and negro hatred, they refused to grant. This conduct of the Senate can be explained upon no other ground than that I am a colored man, and appeared before them as the representative of colored men. For it will be remembered that long before the day on which I was called to the floor, the precedent of allowing persons, not members of that body to present their views either by memorial or petition, had been fully established. The ladies had been allowed to present their views on the subject of Temperance. And indeed the very next day after the Senate refused to hear me, almost the entire morning session was spent in listening to a lengthy and elaborate address on woman's rights. It was fit and proper that the Senate should hear this address in regard to woman, and her rights. Against their precedent, in this case I have not a single word to offer. I do say, however, that it was equally fit and proper that I should be heard in behalf of the colored people of Ohio, and their rights.

Since we cannot have a hearing before the Legislature, let us make the time a full and complete one before the tribunal of the people, one whose effect shall fill our hearts with joy and gladness, while it fills the hearts of enemies with fear and trembling.

And now, gentlemen, is the time for us to bestir ourselves—one is the time for us to make our voices heard—now is the time for us to enter upon a brave and manly defence of our cause, remembering that to the high endeavor, and glorious effort, there is promised the glad and undaunted success.

Yours for our elevation and manhood.

J. MERCER LANGSTON.

Elyria, March 27, 1854.

THE HIGHER LAW OF SLAVERY.

MR. DUTLER, of South Carolina, in discussing the Nebraska bill, said:

"The only possible way by which the South can indemnify itself for its concessions to the anti-slavery fanaticism, is by the acquisition of additional slave territory. It is idle and absurd to dream of converting one foot of soil now in possession to the use of slavery. We may talk as much as we please of non-interference and the rights of the South, but while the spirit of abolition resides over the courts of justice and halls of legislation, slavery must be content with its present domain. The South is powerless, and cannot exact respect for its rights. The North is in the ascendant, and may impose upon slavery whatever restriction or burden it may choose. If we would restore to the South its proper position in the confederacy, and the means of protecting its constitutional rights, we must re-inforce the power of slavery as an element of political control. And this can be done by the annexation of Cuba. In no other direction is there a change for the aggrandizement of slavery."

If we contemplate the possible alternative of the dissolution of the Union, by the mad spirit of abolition, the necessity for the acquisition of Cuba as a support to the South, becomes even more manifest and urgent. With Cuba in the possession of an hostile interest, southern slavery would be exposed to an assault which it could neither resist nor endure. With Cuba as a member of the great southern confederacy, slavery might bid defiance to its enemies.

There is another consideration which makes the annexation of Cuba a matter of the highest concern to the States of the South. The intrigues of Great Britain for the abolition of slavery in the island, are pursued with a zeal and energy which cause full of success, unless the United States interpose to prevent the consummation. The only

effectual mode by which this may be done is, by the transfer of the island to the dominion of the States. If this be done, we may defeat the British scheme of a black republic on the borders of the South."

UNPUBLISHED CONVERSATIONS—NO. 1.

BY AN EVIDENT SPEAKER.

"O Lord, how this world is given to lying."

SAMUEL.

SAM. GALLOWAY in his inimitable speech, before the meeting at Columbus, on the 22d, described in colors now will forget, what he called the "Young Fogies" of the day "who are led by a little giant." If an observing spectator had looked around, he would have seen a couple of the gentlemen he was so well describing, present. One was the junior editor of the Plain Dealer, the other the editor of the Statesman. They were looking most begone and disappointed, because they had failed in what they tried to do—to keep Democrats out of the Convention. They seemed lost in the large crowd, and disposed to escape observation. The consciousness of "foginess" was impressed on their countenances. They retired, disappointed and disgraced, to the Statesman sanctum, where, by the aid of Spiritualism, we overheard the following dialogue:

B. This is too bad Sam, the Democracy will not down at our bidding. There is Swan, Andrews, Carter, Lahn, Leiter, Collins, and a crowd of other Democrats in the Convention. What shall we do? And then the crowd is anything but a "fizzle."

SAM.—musingly—Well, it is hard, but I have it. Let us lie down the affair. It will do just as well at Washington. I learned to do this in the Orient. Bayard Taylor tells the truth about how the climate there promotes lying.

B. That's it; lying is a great institution. My fathers was a clergyman, and whipped me for it when a boy. I have got well over it since. That's why I "li

The Secretary of the Convention may see fit to make.

The Convention closed its business on Monday afternoon, owing to the announcement that the hall would be closed, lest during the evening session mob violence would prevail. Whether this fear was real or imaginary, the hall was closed, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

Much as I should regret to see mobocracy prevail in a public meeting, I would regret the suppression of free speech more. Notwithstanding the outrage of personal violence perpetrated upon strangers in our midst, and the closing of the hall against the freedom of speech, I am happy to say, the *cause* was not the act of the citizens of our town or county, nor sanctioned by them; but was perpetrated and instigated by a few such characters as may be found floating upon the surface of every society, like a moral excrecence, feeding and fattening upon the product of its own baseness.

The reasons assigned for closing the hall may have been well founded. I know not; but deeply do I lament that such a necessity should exist anywhere, especially in the Northern, so called, Free States; and that, too, at this time, when above all others, the question of slavery should receive the calm, earnest, and serious consideration of every reflecting mind in the country; yes, at this time when that deadly upon, *allevocracy*, is spreading, and extending its withered, leafless branches over all our public domain, to seek life and nourishment for its dying, decaying trunk, upon the worn out, lifeless, sterile soil of the Old Dominion, "the mother of Presidents," and equally the mother of slaves for the Southern plantations.

Many persons in the middle of the nineteenth century, who call themselves *Democrats*, have gone to learn the first principle of *Democracy*, viz: untrammelled and unfeetred freedom of speech. A free discussion is the greatest obstacle in the way of universal despotism and tyranny, so it is the greatest enemy of intolerance, superstition, bigotry and error; and will therefore meet the combined forces and united opposition of the enemies of freedom and of man. And this will, in all probability, ever be the case, until virtue and intelligence give direction to, and control human actions.

W. A. S., Sec'y.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

Salem, Ohio, April 8, 1854.

OVERSEERISM.

Mr. Cutting, a Democratic Hard of New York as our readers will remember, was the man to move the reference of the Senate's Nebraska Bill, to the Committee of the Whole in the House of Representatives, he also made a very temperate speech, not against the bill itself, but against some of its provisions. He evidently desired a discussion of the bill and to prevent hasty, final action, as its leading friends desired. But this was an offence to be visited upon the overseer's lash, for this he was publicly insulted, and compelled to bear the stigma of coward among cowards, or brave a duel. Thus he was designed to administer some wholesome admonition to bolting Democrats. He who would not provoke the basest insult or brave a duel, must vote for slavery as the overseers should dictate.

The challenge was passed, and rumors of a fight of wounds, and even of a fatal termination, of the affair, were rife a few days since. But it has all been settled, as the following from the congressional proceedings of Friday last will show:

Mr. Preston, last Friday rose and said: It is very in the memory of this House, that the debate which recently occurred between Mr. Cutting, of New York, and Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, was marked by personalities.

The character of the debate led to some discussion of its features outside of the walls of this House.

So far as Mr. Cutting is concerned, he referred to the matter in controversy to his friends, Col. Monroe, of New York, and General Shields, United States Senator from Illinois.

So far as Mr. Breckenridge is concerned, he referred the matter to Col. Hawkins, of Kentucky, and myself.

I am authorized by these gentlemen to state that the matter in controversy has been settled in a manner mutually satisfactory, and we cannot be honorable to both gentlemen who were engaged in that debate. I have another duty to perform on behalf of these gentlemen, and that is, as they have violated in debate the rules of order established for the government of the House, they expect mutual regret that any such occurrence has taken place, and ask its indulgence, as a body, for its occurrence. It is a source of gratification for these gentlemen, who make strong promise of future usefulness to the country, and who are already admired by a large circle of friends, that this matter has been adjusted in a manner, I am entirely convinced, satisfactory to all their friends. I thank the House for their attention.

REV. NORMAN DIX, who has some months resided in Kentucky, was arrested in Indiana, some three or four weeks since, at the instance of Kentuckians, on a charge of abducting slaves. He managed, however, to escape his captors. That they might again make him a more easy prey, the kidnappers have reported the vilest slanders concerning him. To counteract these statements, Mrs. Dix has published a communication in the *Astoria*, a *Scintilla*, denying their truth, and giving a history of the residence of her husband in Kentucky. The charge of aiding poor fugitives, if true, is an act of righteousness for which God and all just men will honor him; however, Kentuckians may rage, or the government punish him therefore. We trust he will continue to elude the vengeance of his persecutors, especially if he has had the courage to render himself obnoxious to kidnapping terrors, as is charged upon him. He has in so doing only made a practical development of the Christian precept, and of humanity. But it is the practise of this nation to punish practical Christianity as a crime, and to visit with fine and imprisonment the highest and purest exhibitions of human benevolence.

KIDNAPPING IN NEW ENGLAND.—Two colored children, one eight, and the other four years of age, have been kidnapped at Newport, Rhode Island. Charles Dutton, the father of one of the children, and the step-father of the other, has been arrested for supposed participation in the crime.

THE HUTCHINSONS.—It will be seen by an advertisement in the paper to-day, that the Hutchinsons will sing at the Town Hall, on Monday evening, the 10th inst. Nothing that we can say will add to the desire of the people to hear them. Come, then, all who have such desire—and who has not?

AN AMERICAN SLAYER.—The Tribune's correspondent, writing from St. Thomas, gives an account of a slayer at that place, which had been fished out in *Boston*, had gone to the African coast, where the crew deserted, and the captain was compelled to return without his cargo, and finally to throw overboard his marauders, and other slave cargoes.

It seems to us, that our penitentiary convicts are treated barbarously and unjustly, in regard to their labor and its results. That they should pay their own expenses while in the penitentiary, is right enough. But that they should, like slaves, be chained out to unprincipled speculators, whose interest it is to wring the utmost farthing's worth of labor from their sinews, while their families are suffering from hunger and nakedness at home, is unjust and discreditable to the State. And yet this, we believe is the custom of most of the penitentiaries of the country.

We find in the Carson League, the following on the subject:

"The State, certainly, has no right to rob the prisoner of his earnings, from the simple fact that he may have forfeited certain privileges of citizenship, such as being restrained of his liberty, or denied the right of suffrage. It transcends the province of civil government, as it seems to us, whenever the State attempts to increase its revenue out of the unpaid labor of its subjects. Whatever else the unfortunate prisoner may have forfeited, he certainly cannot have forfeited his right to property acquired by honest toil. His property right, therefore, is a part of that of the State—and it certainly adds nothing to the justice of the act, that the State itself should conspire against the defenceless prisoner, shut out from the blessings of the social and political sphere.

"His claim we put upon the ground of absolute and essential justice. All the considerations and arguments that are urged to the effect that the prisoner may sustain domestic and filial relations, only give intensity to the justice of the proposition, and serve to show the flagrant wrong of depriving the wife or the child of the support due from the husband and the father. But the assumption of the prisoner claiming a right to appropriate the avails of the prisoner's labor, is only equalled by the method adopted in disposing of those avails. The labor of the prisoner is disposed of like the stocks of speculators in Wall street. He, poor man is regarded, in the strife of the speculator to make the most out of his muscles and sinews, as little better than a working animal or a degraded plantation slave."

SALEM UNION SCHOOL.—The Salem Democrat contains the report of the principals of the Union School for the last term, from which we learn that the whole number of pupils in attendance has been 682. Mr. Markham strongly urges the erection of a new house for the Grammar and High School departments, as essential to the success of the schools.

HOW THE M. E. CHURCH IS OPPOSED TO SLAVERY.—Our readers may learn from the following item of news. The Baltimore Conference, it should be remembered, belongs to the *Church North*.

"At the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Baltimore, on the 15th inst., Bishop Ames presented a memorial from the Troy, asking the Baltimore, to recommend the General Conference to insert a prohibitory rule in the discipline, forbidding the buying and selling of human beings, except in view of emancipation, and the voluntary and mercenary holding of them in bondage." The Baltimore refused to concur in the recommendation of the Troy Conference by a unanimous vote of all the members present, numbering 291."

EDUCATION IN LOUISIANA.

General education and slavery are incompatible. Every little while we hear of some spasmodic effort in the slave States to establish some general educational system. But it soon ceases; serving only to recel the general and alarming want of education, and the impracticability of doing anything to relieve it, while slavery rules paramount as now Louisiana has recently been moving in this direction. She has a State Superintendent of schools, and reported the result of his investigations to the Legislature. This report exhibits a most deplorable state of ignorance of the elementary branches of education, as the following paragraph will show:

"A local, parochial and State supervision of the school is not only needed. There should be in every parish, a Board of Examiners consisting of three or more, whose duty it shall be to examine applicants for the situation of teacher. In some districts the directors are totally incapable of performing this duty, for the very potent reason that *other teachers do not know how to read or write. Looking over the warrants of teachers on file in this office, there were found in one parish the ordinary number of twelve different directors; in two or three of the districts, there were two out of three who signed their work. This is truly a deplorable fact, and one which unprincipled teachers have not failed to turn to their own pecuniary advantage. Two out of every three of the Directors should be required to know how to read and write!"*

This recommendation of the State Superintendent, that at least two-thirds of the school directors should know how to read and write, is certainly a very modest one, and we hope our sister State may be able to find that proportion of school directors possessed of these important qualifications. But we confess our apprehension that she will not be able to do even this, so long as she makes it a capital offence to give or sell a book—whether little or selling book—to a majority of her citizens, and so long as the instruction of this majority is prohibited on penalty of fine and imprisonment.

A NEW PAPER.

THE SALEM WEEKLY DEMOCRAT, is the name of a sprightly new paper, started in this place. Hudson & Battin, Publishers. A. H. Battin, Editor.—The Democrat is designed for a news and business paper, and in politics advocates the principles of Free Democracy. Mr. Hudson has made a very neat little sheet of the Democrat, typographically.

The purposes of the paper are set forth in the following extract from the Editor's salutatory:

"To assist in defending the institutions for the protection of Liberty and to bear a portion of the burden of the battle, we have enlisted in the war, and planning ourselves upon the great Democratic principle of Liberty and equality for all, we shall labor for the promotion of the great cause of Human Liberty, with all the abilities which we possess, and while we regard this as the question of paramount importance, we shall also connect with other measures which are so intimately connected with it, prominent among which is that of Free homes for all landless settlers, and while we shall labor for the promotion of the "Free Democratic" principles, as declared in the Pittsburgh and Columbus platforms, we are laboring to secure the same purpose when the same can be done without a sacrifice of any of our cardinal principles."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Concord Free Democrat says of the result of the election, "as now informed, we are confident that the Administration are in a minority, and will continue to be so in June, when the Legislature shall come together."

ALCOHOL AND THE CONSTITUTION OF MAN: being a popular, scientific account of the chemical properties of the alcoholic liquors as they enter into the healthy human constitution. By Edward L. Youmans. Fowler & Wells, New York, 1854.

The subject and object of this work are alike important. Of the manner in which it is presented we cannot speak, as we have not found time to examine it. The publishers will however please to accept our thanks for a copy.

Mr. Boothe, who was arrested in Milwaukee, for aiding in the rescue of Glover, from C. S. Marshall, Cotton, was after examination, held to bail for his appearance at the next term of the U. S. Court, in the sum of \$2,000. Mr. Boothe is a true man, brave and firm, as all will admit, who read the following brief address, made before Commissioner Smith at his examination. From appearances, the slave catchers could not have selected a more unfortunate subject for their western experiment of intimidation. Mr. Boothe in his brief but eloquent address, speaks out the true spirit, which thousands feel, but which many lack courage to express either in words or deeds. The hunting down of the man for opinions and acts which they know to be most sound, will have no tendency to make them free kidnappers and practice slavery in kidnapping. Milwaukee, has done credit to herself by the rescue, and we have no doubt that the prevalence of that public sentiment, which opened the prison doors for poor Glover, was created in no inconsiderable measure, by Mr. Boothe's preaching of that gospel which opens prisons and unlocks the fettered. In teaching him, the kidnappers have paid an honorable tribute to the anti-slavery fidelity. Addressing the commissioner, Mr. Boothe said:

May it please the Court;

I do not propose to reply to the counsel for the Slave-Catcher, on whose unsupported oath I am charged with crime, and I am now in the hands of a lawyer. I leave that task to my counsel. But I wish to say a few words, at this stage of the examination, in my own defence.

For the first time in my life, I am arraigned before a tribunal, invested with the forms of law, on a charge of crime. The arrant fiction of such charges me—so that legal fiction runs—with "unlawfully aiding and abetting" the escape of a human being from bondage.

My answer to the charge is, that it is *not true*. Whatever "aid and comfort" I may have rendered the hunted and hunted-for slave, I have done so on a charge of crime. The arrant fiction of such "aid and comfort" as the law permit, as humanity dictates, and as the plainest precepts of the Christian religion required of me, on peril of my soul. So far, therefore, from having to reproach myself with what I have done, I ought, perhaps, to thank myself for not having done more. In such a case of keeping, as I have done, strictly within the letter of the law, perhaps I ought to have braved the penalty of those who broke open the jail, and set an example of resistance to this Fugitive Law, by aiding in the forcible rescue of Glover.

But I knew that such blood-shed were on my track, ready and eager to pounce on me with all the authority and force of the General Government, and that the Federal Courts and Federal officials, who take so deep an interest in this prosecution, and whose suggestions have been so valuable in the way of money, would rejoice at an opportunity of enforcing the penalty of an infamous law, against one who had done his part to make that law odious to a liberty-loving people. I know that the slave power would rejoice at an occasion which would enable it to silence my press, while the Negro race inquiry was waiting either for an opportunity to break the power of the slave, by faith-breaking god-fathers, or a hopeless death and an infamous grave, and so I chose the path of prudence, and maintained an outward regard for a law I inwardly loathed and abhorred, and treated as a crime. I knew that I was doing the penalty of a law to be a studious and sincere slave, as stupendous, and a guilty before God and man.

But I am frank to say—and the prosecution may make the most of it—that I sympathize with the rescuers of Glover, and rejoice at his escape. I regretted that I had attempted to force the slave catchers to convert our jail into a slave pen, and our citizens into slave-catchers, they have been signally foiled, and it has been decided, by the spontaneous uprising and sovereign voice of the people, that no human being can be dragged into bondage, and that the right of the people to the right of free press is as sacred as the right of the people to the right of free press. I am glad to see that the great Constitutional rights and safeguards of the people—the writ of Habeas Corpus and the right of Trial by Jury—strengthened by this Fugitive Slave Law, would be used to see the slave power broken down. I am glad to see that the GALLANT FIFTY CENTS HIGHLY THAN HUMAN'S. [Loud cheering. The Court said, if it was repeated, the room should be cleared of spectators.]

May it please the Court: I understand well, and this community understands well, why I have been singled out by the prosecution. It is because I am a specially guilty, or more guilty than hundreds whom the Slave-catcher's attorney would not think of prosecuting, but because it is desired to make an example of me, and the Slave Power wants me for a victim. That power wishes to introduce the Fugitive Slave Law, and to make the slave catchers to convert our jail into a slave pen, and our citizens into slave-catchers, they have been signally foiled, and it has been decided, by the spontaneous uprising and sovereign voice of the people, that no human being can be dragged into bondage, and that the right of the people to the right of free press is as sacred as the right of the people to the right of free press. I am glad to see that the great Constitutional rights and safeguards of the people—the writ of Habeas Corpus and the right of Trial by Jury—strengthened by this Fugitive Slave Law, would be used to see the slave power broken down. I am glad to see that the GALLANT FIFTY CENTS HIGHLY THAN HUMAN'S. [Loud cheering. The Court said, if it was repeated, the room should be cleared of spectators.]

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NEW YORK, April 4th, 1854.

DEAR MARRIAGE:

I have to give you the very sad information that our much esteemed JAMES W. WALKER is now numbered with the dead. He breathed his last about half past five o'clock this afternoon. He was taken sick a week ago last Thursday, and has suffered very much since that time. The Physician who attended him calls his complaint Typhoid, Conjunctive Fever. He was rational during his sickness and until death.

I cannot give you the particulars now as a gentleman is waiting to carry this note to the Home Post-Office, so as to have it start by mail for you to-morrow.

His family are all tolerably well in health and are as much composed as we can expect, under the present circumstances.

Yours very respectfully,
MONTAGUE BRETTELL.

DISCUSSION OR ADDITION.—Which is best?—Which does he most desire who thinks that the first would end in the last, and yet fails to advocate it? The *Evening Post* of this city says, in answer to the question, "What threat that the Union will be dissolved if the North do not accede to the demands for a repeal of the Missouri Compromise?" Very well; let the South try it; we can stand it! let the slave States can. The fellow who, in a shipwreck, laid hold of the anchor, plunged with it into the sea, had twice the chance to swim that the South has with Slavery on her back in the wreck of the Union. Whenever she blots out the stars and stripes, a bombshell with a lighted match would be the fittest emblem of her fate that could be substituted. Bordered by free States, over whose boundaries no slave-bound nor slave-hunted man can venture to cross in pursuit of their prey, the South would soon begin to find that the big feet and long heels of her negroes were not made for nothing. It is time that the South should begin distinctly to understand that she must abide by her contract, hitherto observed though the lapse of a quarter of a century, and that it will require some more substantial danger to frighten us from insisting on its fulfillment than this lugubrious disunion.

The *Post* has only to go a step further, and that is to see and to feel that a Union which holds three million of human beings in bondage *ought* to be dissolved, and that for the North to maintain it is no more expedient than it is right. A government which does so much mischief cannot, in the nature of things, do much good.—*Standard.*

DOUGLASS' SOUTHERN COMFORTERS.—THE FINAL FINALE. The great argument which the friends of fresh disturbances and renewed agitation on the slave question are now employing in behalf of this pestilent Nebraska bill, is that they disturb matters to prevent disturbance, and agitate us for quiet's sake. We humbly thank you, Mr. Pierce, illustrious promoter of Free Sillers! We are infinitely indebted to you, Mr. Douglas, most eloquent of giants! But really gentlemen, we do not enjoy the plan of letting you break our head, in order to have you plaster it. We hate your cruelty; we abominate your slyness. You shan't make for yourselves (as you hope to do) either your Presidential sceptre or your tyrannical ambition of this. You shan't neither appoint our head nor yours. We'll run no such risk to oblige you. We are very well as we are, and chose to stay so.

But these two presidential candidates urge us to have this one more disturbance, and then (they tell us) they will go away and leave us to be troubled again. In short the present is to be "the very last" agitation. They told us the same in 1850, that was then to be the finale. Pray, is a finale to be final or not?—*New Orleans Crescent*, Feb. 24.

A NEW PLATFORM.—We find in *The National Era*, an article signed with the initials of JONS. G. WATKINS, a very able and judicious writer, in favor of northern political action hereafter:—*"Tribune.*"

The present is the time for action. Let the movement begin at Washington at this very session. Let those who are willing to stand on the question of Slavery, where the fathers of the Republic stood, unite, by the respective of party names, to form a LEAGUE OF FREEDOM—the nucleus of a mighty organization throughout the country, having for its watchwords:

- "No Slave Territory."
- "No Slave Slave States."
- "The General Government relieved from all responsibility for Slavery."
- "No interference by the General Government with Slavery in the slave States."
- "No interference with the right of jury trial, the writ of habeas corpus, and other guarantees of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, in the free States."
- "Slavery left to itself in the States which cherish it without any extraneous aid or comfort, to reconcile itself as best may to the progress of civilization, Christianity, and to the liberal spirit of the age."

MEMBER OF A SLAVE.—We learn from *The Burlington (S. C.) Fly*, that the body of a slave, supposed to have been murdered, has been found in that district, and that an inquest was held and a verdict returned, imputing the act to a young negro, a member of the highest respectability, whose gentleness of deportment and amiable character are utterly irreconcilable with the commission of such a deed, in a normal state of mind. We understand that it is not probable that any further judicial inquiry, at the instance of the State, will be conducted. The reversal of a former investigation is practicable, would seem to be the absence of any witness competent to give testimony in the Courts of the State.

News of the Week.

ITEMS.

THE CAIR is trying to raise the Hungarians against Austria, because she will not join him in his war with Turkey.—Governor Seymour, of New York, has vetoed for the prohibitory liquor bill, just passed by both branches of the Legislature.—There is now in the United States Treasury \$28,000,000.—The compensation of Post Masters is to be augmented ten per cent.

A colored man was recently found on board the Julia Dean, bound from Charleston to New York. When discovered he was put on board of the bark Jeddo bound to Charleston, and returned to slavery.

The *Springfield Telegraph* says that a family of four slaves arrived in that town on Monday last, on the way to Canada. They escaped from Virginia, several weeks since. The conductor of *Springfield* contributed a supply of material aid for them, and furnished them with a new conductor for the next station of the "underground railroad."

Six hundred slaves landed near Trinidad, and were seized by the government.

It is stated that the Seminole Indians, headed by the famous Wild Cat, are committing depredations on the Texas frontier. On the 28th instant fifty head of horses and mules were driven across the Florida divide, Wild Cat himself heading the marauding party.

One of the saddest things about human nature, is, that a man may guide others in the path of life without walking in it himself—a pilot, and yet a cast away.

An Excursion.—Judge Richardson once said that "everything was foreknown, except what would be the verdict of a petty jury!"

There were built in the United States in 1853, 14,757 vessels, the aggregate tonnage of which was 12,557,249.

MARRIED—On the 28th inst., by Rev. Wm. Turner, Jr., Dr. John Shisler, of Auburn, Ia., to ESTHER B. THOMAS, near Salem, Ohio.

The printers, editor and all hands, present their congratulations to the newly married couple, with their acknowledgements for the bountiful remembrance accompanying the notice to our office.

MARRIED, by Friends' ceremony, on the 22nd of 2nd month, JANE TWEETZ, of Salem, to DEBORAH S. HOLLOWAY, of Flushing, Belmont Co., O.

OBITUARY.

DIED—On the 18th of 2nd mo., at the residence of Ezra Burton, (her son-in-law,) in Randolph Portage county, in the 74th year of her age SARAH BROWN, the widow of Joseph Brown.

She was a child of sorrow, and acquainted with grief; she lost her husband and the greater part of her children, the wrongs of the oppressed were a source of great grief to her sympathetic mind; and the departure from what she thought to be the pure principles of the Society of Friends, (of which she was a member,) was a cause of much exercise of mind; but we trust she has gone to reap the reward of the righteous, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

Receipts of the Bagle for the week ending April 2.

William Carlsauß, Angola,	1.50-42
William Hough,	1.50-44
Alec Cary,	1.50-44
L. D. Cassell, Fremont,	1.50-43
Cyrus Handy,	1.50-43
Maria T. Paxson, Gatherleville,	1.50-14
Cornelius Sherman, Brunswick,	1.00-12
John Blackman, Salem,	1.50-47
Levant Johnson, Beswick,	2.00-13
John Pitcairn, New Lisbon,	1.50-187
Elijah C. Wright, Pennsville,	1.00-187
Ellis Wickesham, Marlboro,	1.50-45
Asa Field, Akron,	1.00-47
John J. Gaines, Cincinnati,	2.00-17
Levi Martin, New Lisbon,	2.00-17
George Brockway, Jamestown,	1.00-181

Meetings.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Twentieth Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the City of New York, in the REV. DR. CHAPIN'S CHURCH, in Broadway, between Spring and Prince Streets, on WEDNESDAY, May 10th, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The names of the speakers will be announced hereafter.

The Society will hold meetings for Business and Discussion (in some hall yet to be procured) on the evening following the public Anniversary and on the succeeding THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 11th and 12th.

The members and friends of the Society far and near are earnestly invited to be present at the public Anniversary and to give us the benefit of their counsel and co-operation at the subsequent meetings. The condition of the country in relation to the Anti-Slavery Agitation will present for the consideration of the Society, topics of the gravest importance affecting its future action; hence a large attendance is desirable.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Pres.
EDMUND QUINCY,)
S. H. GAY,) *Secretaries.*
WENDELL PHILLIPS,)

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION,
CINCINNATI OHIO.
TO BE HELD ON
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,
The 11th, 12th, and 13th of April, 1854.

TO THE FRIENDS OF IMPARTIAL FREEDOM: In sending out our Fourth Annual Call for a gathering of those who hate oppression and love justice, we deem the urging of any reasons for so doing wholly unnecessary. The importance of frequent meetings of the friends of this cause, for deliberation, counsel and encouragement, is well understood, as is, also, the utility of Conventions for pouring Anti-Slavery truth upon the hearts of the people. We will only say that, since our last Annual Convention, deeds have been done in our midst that warn us not to relax our efforts.

Our city, until within the past year free from the deep disgrace of having sent back a poor fugitive to his chains, under the Fugitive Slave Act, now stands doubly degraded.

The Constitutional rights of our colored citizens to protection have been officially outraged. By a decision of one of our Judges upon the Bench, they have been told that they are to be suppressed slaves, until they have proved their freedom; and the kidnapper, that he has nothing to fear from legal justice if his victim has not free papers in his pocket. Thus, virtually, is Ohio made a Slave State.

During the past year our State has been more than ever used as a hunting-ground, free to all who chose to run upon the trail of the poor black man; and if the efforts now being made by the Slave-craft of Congress are successful, not a foot of the soil of the United States may soon be trodden by a slave.

And still come wailed to us, on every breeze that sweeps over our beautiful river, the sighs and groans of millions of our countrymen, upon whose drearily earthy condition Hope scarce sheds one ray of light.

Among the places in which Anti-Slavery Conventions should be held, Cincinnati is prominent. Considering its location—its adaptation to the radiating of the light of Anti-Slavery truth over the darker parts of our land—a more important point can hardly be found; and the success that has attended the efforts that have been made here attests that there is not a more promising field.

We do, then, earnestly invite all who agree with us that Slavery is a crime against God and man, and are willing faithfully to labor for its abolition whatever other differences may exist among us, to come together again in Convention, to deliberate upon the great work we have to do. And our platform will be free to all, whether friends or opponents, who desire candidly to discuss the great principles of the Anti-Slavery enterprise.

Confiding in the Blessing of Almighty God, promised to every true and right effort, we hope to make an impression upon the moral atmosphere that shall vibrate to the extreme verge of our slave-holding territory.

SARAH OTIS ERST,	MARY MANN,
ANDREW H. ERST,	MARY DEGRAW,
JULIA HARWOOD,	JOHN JOLIFFE,
EDWARD HARWOOD,	H. P. BLACKWELL,
CHRISTIA DEWEESE,	MARY M. GUILD,
ELIZABETH T. COLEMAN,	N. M. GUILD,

Board of Managers

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Mail Train leaves	Pittsburg at	8:50 A. M.
" " "	SALFEM,	11:05 A. M.
" " "	arrives at Crestline	5:30 P. M.
Express Train leaves	Pittsburg at	3:00 P. M.
" " "	SALFEM	6:00 P. M.
" " "	arrives at Crestline	11:30 P. M.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Mail Train leaves	Crestline at	2:30 A. M.
" " "	SALFEM	8:20 A. M.
" " "	arrives at Pittsburgh at	11:40 A. M.
Express Train leaves	Crestline at	1:35 P. M.
" " "	SALFEM	6:40 P. M.
" " "	arrives at Pittsburgh	8:50 P. M.

ONE CONCERT ONLY

The Hutchinsons,

To ESPRINTILLI announce that they will give one A. Concert at the Town Hall, on Monday evening April 19th, 1894. This being the first, last and only appearance of the Hutchinsons in Salem, of the season on which occasion they will introduce many new songs and selections. Tickets 20 cents, to be had at the usual places. Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert to commence at 8. No postponement. (April 2)

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

At my instance, an attachment was this day issued against the property and effects of Henry Coy, Jr., an absconding debtor, by Geo. W. Wilson Esq., a Justice of the Peace of the Township of Perry, Cal., Ohio. The amount claimed by me under said attachment is \$21.75.

DAVID VALANCEY.

Dated March 1, 1894-3w.

1,000 BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

To Sell Historical and Useful Works for the Year 1894.
\$1,000 DOLLARS A YEAR.

WANTED IN EVERY SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES, active and enterprising men, to engage in the sale of some of the best Books published in the Country. To men of good address possessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make from \$5 to \$5 a day profit.

The Books published by us are all useful in their character, extremely popular, and command large sales wherever they are offered.

For further particulars, ad dress, postage paid,
ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
181, William Street, New-York.

Executors Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been fully qualified as executor of the last will and testament of William Cook, late of the County of Columbiana, de'd all those indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present the same within one year from this date for settlement.

WILLIAM ALLOWAY.

March 20, 1894-3w.

BUCKEYE FOUNDRY.
NOS L. WOODS,
COLUMBIANA, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO

Steam Engine Builder.

STEAM ENGINES of various sizes, constructed upon the latest approved plan, that cannot fail to give as good satisfaction as any now made.— Patterns of all kinds, made to order. All work made of good material, and warranted to give as good satisfaction as any other.

Feb. 11, 1894-4f

WATER-CURE,
AT COLD WATER, MICHIGAN.

For the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases, &c. in successful operation. Address for particulars
DR JOHN B. GILLY,
Cold Water, Mich.

Jan. 21, 1893.-3m.

OREGON PEAS.

Six bushels of these Celebrated Peas, by planting which, as much fodder can be raised on one acre as can be raised off of five of anything else that can be sowed, and it is better for the soil than clover. Just received and for sale by

E. R. SHANKLAND,
129 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Feb. 18, 1894-3m.

NEW SEED STORE.

THE undersigned is now receiving his supply of Field, Garden, Tree and Flower seeds; also large additions to his Stock of Horticultural and Agricultural Implements, and will be enabled to offer dealers and amateurs the most extensive and varied collection of Field, Culinary and Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Tubers, &c., ever offered in this market. The seeds have been expressly grown to order by the most celebrated Seedsmen in America and Europe, and warranted by the growers true to name; new and superior varieties of Corn, Grain, Grass, Cabbage, Potatoes, Cucumbers and Pumpkin seed; Irish and Sweet potatoes; Flower seeds and Dahlia roots. As the stock of the latter is limited, orders for the same should be sent in at once to prevent disappointment; together with the largest collection of Agricultural and Garden Implements to be found in the city, as the diplomas and premiums awarded at the late Fair, by the State Agricultural Society, will testify, amounting to near two hundred dollars.

E. R. SHANKLAND,
129, Wood St., Pitts.

Feb. 18, 1894-3m.

New and Choice Varieties of Vegetables and Seeds.

Chinese Eight Boned Corn,	"
Improved Dutch "	"
Snowd Evergreen "	"
Philadelphia Potato "	"
Mountain June Sweetcorn, (very fine.)	"
Winchell " "	(very prolific.)
Mammoth Nalgang, "	"
Pink Blossom, "	"
Early White Meyer "	"
Ash Leaf Kidney "	(early six weeks.)
Swiss Chard "	"
Burgess' Sealing " "	(a very large variety and very prolific.)
Raymond Seeding, "	"
Sweet Potatoes, a new variety from North Carolina. It has proved the most prolific and desirable for northern culture that has ever been introduced in this market.	"
20 " " " " Relish " "	"
6 " " " Celery " "	"
25 " " " Cucumber " "	"
15 " " " Grass " "	"

Orders Respectfully Solicited, and Promptly Completed, by

E. R. SHANKLAND, GREENMAN,
No. 129, Wood St., Pitts. Pa.

Feb. 18, 1894-3m.

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

20,000 Choice Apple Trees,
3,000 Dwarfed Pear Trees, (very fine.)
5,000 Peach Trees, (new varieties.)
2,000 German Plum Trees, (imported.)
1,500 Cherry Trees,
20,000 Evergreens.

20 " New and superb varieties Strawberry,
15 " " " Rasperry,
15 " " " Gooseberry.

Together with the finest collection of Plants and Shrubs ever offered in this market, for sale by

E. R. SHANKLAND,
129 Wood St., Pitts.

Feb. 18, 1894-3m.

DR. GEO. W. PETTIT

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Marlboro and surrounding country. Office in the room recently occupied by Dr. K. G. Thompson.

The Hutchinsons,
ESPECTFULLY announce that they will give on
 18 Concert at the Town Hall, on Monday evening
 April 10th, 1854. This being the first, last and only
 appearance of the Hutchinsons in Salem, the season
 on which occasion they will introduce a variety of new
 and select ones. Tickets 25c. to be had at the usual
 places. Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert to commence
 at 8. No postmortem. [April 8.]

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.
 At my instance, an attachment was this day
 issued against the property and effects of Henry
 Coy, Jr., an absconding Debtor, by Geo. W. Wilson,
 Esq., a Justice of the Peace of the Township of
 Perry, Col., Ohio. The amount claimed by us
 under said attachment is \$21.72.
DAVID VALANCE.
 Dated March 1, 1854-3m.

1,000 BOOK AGENTS WANTED.
 To Sell Pictorial and Useful Works for the Year 1854.
\$1,000 DOLLARS A YEAR.
WANTED IN EVERY SECTION OF THE
UNITED STATES, active and enterprising men
 to engage in the sale of some of the best Books
 published in the Country. To men of good address
 possessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such
 inducements will be offered as to enable them to
 make from \$5 to \$5 a day profit.
 The Books published by us are all useful in
 their character, extremely popular, and command
 large sales wherever they are offered.
 For further particulars, address postage paid,
ROBERT S. LEE, Publisher,
 181, William Street, New-York.

Executors Notice.
 NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned
 have duly qualified as the executor of the last will
 and testament of William Cook, late of the County
 of Columbiana, deceased; that all those indebted to said
 estate will please make immediate payment, and
 those having claims against said estate will present
 the same within one year from this date for settle-
 ment. **WILLIAM ALWAY.**
 March 20, 1854-3m.

BUCKEYE FOUNDRY.
NOS. 1, WOODS.
COLUMBIANA, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO
Steam Engine Builder.
 STEAM ENGINES of various sizes, constructed
 upon the latest approved plan, that cannot fail
 to give as good satisfaction as any now made.
 Patterns of all kinds, made to order. All work
 made of good material, and warranted to give
 good satisfaction as any other.
 Feb. 11, 1854-4f

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AT COLD WATER, MICHIGAN.
 For the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases, in
 successful operation. Address for particulars
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 Cold Water, Mich.
 Jan. 21, 1853-3m.

OREGON PEAS.
 Six bushels of these Celebrated Peas, by planting
 which, as much labor can be raised on one acre as
 can be raised off of five of anything else that can
 be sowed, and it is better for the soil than clover.
 Just received and for sale by
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 129 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Feb. 18, 1854-3m.

NEW SEED STORE.
 THE undersigned is now receiving his supply
 of Field, Garden, Tree and Flower seeds; also
 large additions to his Stock of Horticultural and
 Agricultural Implements, and will be enabled to
 order dealers and amateurs the most extensive and
 varied collection of Field, Culinary and Flower
 Seeds, Bulbs, &c. &c. ever offered in this
 market. The seeds have been expressly grown in
 order by the most celebrated Seedsmen in America
 and Europe, and warranted by the growers true to
 name; new and superior varieties of Corn, Grain,
 Grass, Cabbage, Potatoes, Cucumbers and Pumpkins
 seed; Irish and Sweet potatoes. Flower seeds in this
 and Dublin roots. As the stock of the latter is limited,
 orders for the same should be sent in at once to
 prevent disappointment; together with the largest
 collection of Agricultural and Garden Implements
 to be found in the city. The diplomas and premi-
 ums awarded at the late Fair by the State Agri-
 cultural Society, will testify, amounting to near
 two hundred dollars.
E. R. SHANKLAND,
 129, Wood St., Pitts.
 Feb. 18, 54-3m.

New and Choice Varieties of Vegetables and Seeds.
 Chinese Early Bowed Corn,
 Improved Dutch " "
 and Shovel Evergreen " "
 Philadelphia Sweet " "
 Mountain June Potatoes, (very fine,)
 Wilmings " (very prolific.)
 Mammoth Nuburg " "
 P. B. Roseum " "
 Early White Kidney " "
 Ash Leaf Milder " (early six weeks.)
 S. orange " "
 Buckley's Seedling " (a very large variety and
 very new.)
 Baywood Seedling, "
 Sweet Potatoes, a new variety from North Carolina.
 It has proved the most prolific and desirable
 for northern culture that has ever been introduced
 in this market.
 58 New Varieties of Cabbage Seed, (Imported.)
 20 " " " " " " " "
 25 " " " " " " " "
 6 " " " " " " " "
 39 " " " " " " " "
 15 " " " " " " " "
 Orders Respectfully Solicited, and Promptly
 Completed, by
E. R. SHANKLAND, FRESHMAN,
 No. 129, Wood St., Pitts. Pa.
 Feb. 18, 1854-3m.

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY.
 2,000 Choice Apple Trees,
 3,000 Dwarf P. A. Trees, (very fine,)
 5,000 Peach Trees, (new varieties,)
 2,000 Common Plum Trees, (imported,)
 1,500 Cherry Trees,
 20,000 Evergreens,
 30 New and superb varieties Strawberries,
 20 " " " " Raspberries,
 15 " " " " Gooseberry.
 Together with the finest collection of Plants and
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 Office in the room recently occupied by Dr. R. G.
 Thomas.

At my instance, an attachment was this day issued against the property and effects of Henry Clay, Jr., an absconding debtor, by Geo. W. Wilson Esq., a Justice of the Peace of the Township of Perry, Co., N. C., Ohio. The amount claimed by undersaid attachment is \$27.12.

DAVID VALANCE,
Dated March 1, 1854-3s.

1,000 BOOK AGENTS WANTED.
To Sell Historical and Useful Works for the Year 1854.
\$1,000 DOLLARS A YEAR.

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—The Books published by us are all useful in their character, extremely popular, and command large sales wherever they are offered.

For further particulars, ad dress, postage paid,
ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
181, William Street, New-York.

Executors Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly qualified as executor of the last will and testament of William Cook, late of the County of Columbiana, de'dt all those indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present the same within one year from this date for settlement.

WILLIAM ALLOWAY,
March 20, 1851. 3w.

BUCKEYE FOUNDRY.
NOS. L. WOODS,
COLUMBIANA, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO
Steam Engine Builder.

STEAM ENGINES of various sizes, constructed upon the latest approved plan, that cannot fail to give as good satisfaction as any now made.— Patterns of all kinds, made to order. All work made of good material, and warranted to give as good satisfaction as any other.

Feb. 11, 1854-3f

WATER-CURE,
AT COLD WATER, MICHIGAN.
For the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases, in successful operation. Address for particulars
DR. JOHN B. GILLY,
Cold Water, Mich.
Jan. 21, 1853. -3m.

OREGON PEA.
Six bushels of these Celebrated Peas, by planting which, as much fodder can be raised on one acre as can be raised off five of anything else that can be sowed, and it is better For the soil than clover. Just received and for sale by
E. R. SHANKLAND,
129 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Feb. 18, 1854.-3m.

NEW SEED STORE.
THE undersigned is now receiving his supply of Field, Garden, Tree and Flower seeds; also large additions to his Stock of Horticultural and Agricultural Implements, and will be enabled to order dealers and amateurs the most extensive and complete assortment of Field, Culinary and Flower seeds, Bulbs, &c. &c. ever offered in this market. The seeds have been expressly grown to order by the most celebrated Seedsmen in America and Europe, and warranted by the growers true to name; new and superior varieties of Corn, Grain, Grass, Cabbage, Potatoes, Cucumber and Pumpkin seed; Irish and Sweet potatoes; Flower seeds and Dahlia roots. As the stock of the latter is limited, orders for the same should be sent in at once to prevent disappointment; together with the largest collection of Agricultural and Garden Implements to be found in the city, as the diploma and premiums awarded at the late Fair, by the State Agricultural Society, will testify, amounting to near two hundred dollars.

E. R. SHANKLAND,
129, Wood St., Pitts.
Feb. 18, 54.-3m.

New and Choice Varieties of Vegetables and Seeds.
Chinese Eight Bowed Corn,
Improved Dutch
Sweet Evergreen "
Philadelphia Sweet "
Mountain June Potatoes, (very fine).
Wilmington "
Mammoth Nubling, " (very prolific).
Purple Blossom, "
Early White Mercer "
Ash Leaf Kidney " (early six weeks).
Savoy "
Burpee's Sealing " (a very large variety and very prolific).
Raywood Seeding,
Sweet Potatoes, a new variety from North Carolina. It has proved the most prolific and desirable for northern culture that has ever been introduced in this market.

58 New Varieties of Cabbage Seed, (Imported.)
20 " " " " " " " " " " " "
6 " " " " " " " " " " " "
25 " " " " " " " " " " " "
25 " " " " " " " " " " " "
25 " " " " " " " " " " " "
Orders Respectfully Solicited, and Promptly Completed, by
E. R. SHANKLAND, FRESHMAN,
No. 129, Wood St., Pitts., Pa.
Feb. 18, 1854.-3m.

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY.
20,000 Choice Apple Trees,
3,000 Dwarf Pear Trees, (very fine).
5,000 Peach Trees, (new varieties).
2,000 German Plum Trees, (imported).
1,500 Cherry Trees,
20,000 Evergreen Trees,
20 " " " " " " " " " " " "
15 " " " " " " " " " " " "
20 " " " " " " " " " " " "
Together with the finest collection of Plants and Shrubs ever offered in this market, for sale by
E. R. SHANKLAND,
129 Wood St., Pitts.
Feb. 18, 1854.-3m.

DR. GEO. W. PETTIT
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Marlboro and surrounding country. Office in the room recently occupied by Dr. R. G. Thompson.

TO SELL PICTORIAL AND USEFUL WORKS FOR THE YEAR 1864.

\$1,000 DOLLARS A YEAR.

WANTED IN EVERY SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES, active and enterprising men, to engage in the sale of some of the best Books published in the Country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make from \$7 to \$9 a day profit.

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181, William Street, New-York.

Executors Notice.

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WILLIAM ALLOWAY
March 20, 1864.—3m.

BUCKEYE FOUNDRY.
NOS L. WOODS,
COLUMBIANA, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO
Steam Engine Builder.

STEAM ENGINES of various sizes, constructed upon the latest approved plan, that cannot fail to give good satisfaction as any new mode. Patterns of all kinds, made to order. All work done of good material, and warranted to give as good satisfaction as any other.
Feb. 11, 1864.—4f

WATER-CURE,
AT COLD WATER, MICHIGAN.

For the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases, in successful operation. Address for particulars
DR JOHN B. GELLY,
Cold Water, Mich.

Jan. 21, 1863.—3m.

OREGON PEA.

Six bushels of these Celebrated Peas, by planting which, as much fodder can be raised on one acre as can be raised off of five of anything else that can be sowed, and it is better for the soil than clover.

Just received and for sale by
E. R. SHANKLAND,
129 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Feb. 18, 1864.—3m.

NEW SEED STORE.

THE undersigned is now receiving his supply of Field, Garden, Tree and Flower seeds; also, large additions to his Stock of Horticultural and Agricultural Implements, and will be enabled to offer dealers and amateurs the most extensive and reliable collection of Field, Culinary and Flower seeds, Bulbs, Tubers, &c., &c., ever offered in this market. The seeds have been expressly grown to order by the most celebrated Seedsmen in America, Europe, and warranted by the growers true to names, good and superior varieties of Corn, Grain, Grass, Cabbage, Turnips, Cucumber and Pumpkin seed; Irish and Sweet potatoes; Flower seeds and Dahia roots. As the stock of the latter is limited, orders for the same should be sent in at once to prevent disappointment. The seeds which have largest collection of Agricultural and Garden Implements to be found in the city, as the diplomas and premiums awarded at the late Fair, by the State Agricultural Society, will testify, amounting to near two hundred dollars.

E. R. SHANKLAND,
129, Wood St., Pitts.

Feb. 18, 1864.—3m.

New and Choice Varieties of Vegetables and Seeds.

Chinese Giant Round Corn,	
Improved Dutch "	
Snowed Evergreen "	
Philadelphia Sweet "	
Mountain June Potatoes, (very fine.)	
" " " " " " (very prolific.)	
Mammoth Nutmeg, "	
Peach Blossom, "	
Early White Mercer "	
Ash Leaf Kidney "	(early six weeks.)
" " " " " "	
Buckley's Seeding " (a very large variety and very prolific.)	
Baywood Seeding, "	
Sweet Potatoes, a new variety from North Carolina. It has proved the most prolific and desirable for northern culture that has ever been introduced in this market.	
58 New Varieties of Cabbage Seed, (Imported).	
50 " " " " " " " " " "	
25 " " " " " " " " " "	
25 " " " " " " " " " "	
20 " " " " " " " " " "	

Orders Respectfully Solicited, and Promptly Completed, by
E. R. SHANKLAND, PROPRIETOR.
No. 129, Wood St., Pitts. Pa.
Feb. 18, 1864.—3m.

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

20,000 Choice Apple Trees,
3,000 Dwarf Pear Trees, (very fine.)
5,000 Peach Trees, (new varieties.)
2,000 German Plum Trees, (imported.)
1,500 Cherry Trees,
20,000 Evergreens.

20 New and superb varieties Strawberry,
15 " " " " Raspberry,
20 " " " " Gooseberry.

Together with the finest collection of Plants and Shrubs ever offered in this market, for sale by
E. R. SHANKLAND,
129 Wood St., Pitts.
Feb. 18, 1864.—3m.

DR. GEO. W. PETTIT

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Marlboro and surrounding country. Office in the room recently occupied by Dr. K. G. Thompson.

make from two to \$5 a day profit.

8. The Books published by us are all useful in their character, extremely popular, and command large sales wherever they are sold.

For further particulars, address, postage paid,
ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
 181, William Street, New-York.

Executors Notice.

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WILLIAM ALLOWAY.

March 20, 1851. 3w.

BUCKEYE FOUNDRY.
NOS. 1. WOODS,
 COLUMBIANA, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO.
Steam Engine Builder.

STEAM ENGINES of various sizes, constructed upon the latest approved plan, that cannot fail to give as good satisfaction as any new made.— Patterns of all kinds, made to order. All work made of good material, and warranted to give as good satisfaction as any other.

Feb. 11, 1851.—tf

WATER-CURE,
AT COLD WATER, CHRONIC DISEASES.
 For the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases, in successful operation. Address for particulars
DR. JOHN B. GELLY,
Cold Water, Mich.
 Jan. 21, 1852.—3m.

OREGON PEA.

Six bushels of these Celebrated Peas, by planting which, as in the folder can be raised on one acre and can be raised off of five of anything else that can be sowed, and it is better for the soil than clover. Just received and for sale by

E. R. SHANKLAND,
 129 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Feb. 18, 1854.—3m.

NEW SEED STORE.

THE undersigned is now receiving his supply of Field, Garden, Tree and Flower seeds; also large additions to his Stock of Horticultural and Agricultural Implements, and will be enabled to offer dealers and amateurs the most extensive and varied collection of Field, Culinary and Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Tubers, &c. &c., ever offered in this market. The seeds have been expressly grown to order by the most celebrated Seedsmen in America and Europe, and warranted by the growers true to name; new and superior varieties of Cereals, Grains, Grasses, Cabbages, Turnips, Cucumbers and Pumpkins, Scotch Irish and Sweet potatoes; Flower seeds and Dahlias, &c. As the stock of the latter is limited, orders for the same should be sent in at once to prevent disappointment; together with the largest collection of Agricultural and Garden Implements to be found in the city, as the diplomas and premiums awarded at the late Fair, by the State Agricultural Society, will testify, amounting to near two hundred dollars.

E. R. SHANKLAND,
 129, Wood St., Pitts.
 Feb. 18, 54.—3m.

New and Choice Varieties of Vegetables and Seeds.

Chinese Elster Rowed Corn,	
Improved Buttern "	
Snowed Evergreen "	
Philadelphia Sweet "	
Mountain June Potatoes, (very fine.)	
Winterset, " (very prolific.)	
Mammoth Nutmeg, "	
Peach Blossom, "	
Early White Mercer "	
Art Leaf Kidney " (early six weeks.)	
Sweetling "	
Buckley's Seedling " (a very large variety and very prolific.)	
Raywood Seedling, "	
Sweet Potato, a new variety from North Carolina, is the most profitable and desirable for northern culture that has ever been introduced in this market.	

58 New Varieties of Cabbage Seed, (Imported.)
 " " " " " " " " " " " "
 " " " " " " " " " " " "
 " " " " " " " " " " " "
 " " " " " " " " " " " "
 " " " " " " " " " " " "

Orders Respectfully Solicited, and Promptly Completed, by

E. R. SHANKLAND, SEEDSMAN.
 No. 129, Wood St., Pitts., Pa.
 Feb. 18, 1854.—3m.

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

20,000 Choice Apple Trees,
 3,000 Dwarf Pear Trees, (very fine.)
 5,000 Peach Trees, (new varieties.)
 2,000 German Plum Trees, (imported.)
 1,500 Cherry Trees,
 20,000 Evergreens.

20 New and superb varieties Strawberry,
 15 " " " " Raspberry,
 20 " " " " Gooseberry.

Together with the finest collection of Plants and Shrubs ever offered in this market, for sale by

E. R. SHANKLAND,
 129 Wood St., Pitts.
 Feb. 18, 1854.—3m.

DR. GEO. W. PETTIT

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WILLIAM ALLOWAY.

March 20, 1864-3m.

BUCKEYE FOUNDRY,
NOS. L. WOODS,
COLUMBIANA, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO
Steam Engine Builder.

STEAM ENGINES of various sizes constructed upon the latest approved plan, that cannot fail to give us good satisfaction as any new made.— Patterns of all kinds, made to order. All work done of good material, and warranted to give as good satisfaction as any other.

Feb. 11, 1864-tf

COLD WATER-CURE,
AT WATER CURE, MICHIGAN.
For the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases, &c., in successful operation. Address for particulars
DR. JOHN B. GELLY,
Cold Water, Mich.
Jan. 21, 1863.-3m.

OREGON PEA.
Six bushels of choice Celebrated Peas, by planting which, as much fodder can be raised on one acre as can be raised off of five of anything else that can be sowed, and it is better for the soil than clover. Just received and for sale by
E. R. SHANKLAND,
129 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Feb. 18, 1864-3m.

NEW SEED STORE.
THE undersigned is now receiving his supply of Field, Garden, Tree and Flower seeds, also large additions to his Stock of Horticultural and Agricultural Implements, and will be enabled to offer dealers and amateurs the most extensive and varied collection of Field, Culinary and Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Tubers, &c., ever offered in this market. The seeds have been expressly grown by order by the most celebrated Seedsmen in America and Europe, and warranted by the growers true to name; new and superior varieties of Corn, Grain, Grass, Cabbage, Turnips, Cucumber and Pumpkin seed, Irish and sweet potatoe, Flower seeds and Dahlia roots. As the stock of the latter is limited, orders for the same should be sent in at once to prevent disappointment; together with the largest selection of Agricultural and Garden Implements to be found in the city, as the diplomas and premiums awarded at the late Fair, by the State Agricultural Society, will testify, amounting to more than two hundred dollars.

E. R. SHANKLAND,
129, Wood St., Pitts.

Feb. 18, '64.-3m.

New and Choice Varieties of Vegetables and Seeds.
Chinese Early Rowed Corn,
Lacy Leaf Dutch Green Corn,
Sweet Evergreen "
Philadelphia Sweet "
Mountain June Potatoes, (very fine.)
Winchelsea " (very prolific.)
Mammoth Nubank "
P. H. Blount "
Early White Mercer "
Ach-Leaf Kidney " (early six weeks.)
S. Beechey "
Buckley's Seedling " (a very large variety and early.)
Rye-wed Seedling,
Sweet Potatoes, a new variety from North Carolina. It has proved the most prolific and desirable for northern culture that has ever been introduced in this market.
58 New Varieties of Cabbage Seed, {Imported,}
29 " " " " " Bellish " "
6 " " " Celery " "
25 " " " Cucumber " "
39 " " " Grass " "
Orders Respectfully Solicited, and Promptly Completed, by
E. R. SHANKLAND, STRECHMAN,
No. 129, Wood St., Pitts., Pa.
Feb. 18, 1864-3m.

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY.
20,000 Choice Apple Trees,
2,000 Fine Pear Trees, (very fine.)
5,000 Peach Trees, (new varieties.)
2,000 German Plum Trees, {imported,}
1,500 Cherry Trees,
20,000 Currants,
30 Nymph and superb varieties Strawberries,
20 " " " Raspberries,
15 " " " Gooseberry.
Together with the finest collection of Plants and Shrubs ever offered in this market, for sale by
E. R. SHANKLAND,
129 Wood St., Pitts.
Feb. 18, 1864-3m.

DR. GEO. W. PETTIT
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Marlboro and surrounding country. Office in the room recently occupied by Dr. K. G. Thomas

BUCKEYE FLOUR FOUNDRY.
NOS. 1. WOODS,
COLUMBIANA, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO

Steam Engine Builder.

STEAM ENGINES of various sizes, constructed upon the latest approved plan, that cannot fail to give as good satisfaction as any now made.— Patterns of all kinds, made to order. All work under good material, and warranted to give as good satisfaction as any other.

Feb. 11, 1874.-3f

WATER-CURE,
AT COLD WATER, MICHIGAN.

For the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases, in successful operation. Address for particulars
DR. JOHN B. GELLY,
Cold Water, Mich.

Jan. 21, 1873.-3m.

OREGON PEA.

Six bushels of these Celebrated Peas, by planting which, as much fodder can be raised on one acre as can be raised off of five of anything else that can be sowed, and it is better for the soil than clover. Just received and for sale by
E. R. SHANKLAND,
129 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Feb. 18, 1874.-3m.

NEW SEED STORE.

THE undersigned is now receiving his supply of Field, Garden, Tree and Flower seeds; also large additions to his Stock of Horticultural and Agricultural Implements, and will be enabled to offer dealers and amateurs the most extensive and varied collection of Field, Culinary and Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Trees, &c. &c., ever offered in this market. The seeds have been expressly grown to order by the most celebrated Seedsmen in America and Europe, and warranted by the growers true to name; new and superior varieties of Corn, Grain, Grass, Cabbage, Turnips, Cucumber and Pumpkin seed; Irish and Sweet potatoes; Flower seeds and Dahlia roots. As the stock of the latter is limited, orders for the same should be sent in at once to prevent disappointment; together with the largest collection of Agricultural and Garden Implements to be found in the city, as the diplomas and premiums awarded at the late Fair, by the State Agricultural Society, will testify, amounting to near two hundred dollars.

E. R. SHANKLAND,
129, Wood St., Pitts.
Feb. 18, 1874.-3m.

New and Choice Varieties of Vegetables and Seeds.

Chinese Eight Banded Corn,
Improved Dutton "
Shovel Evergreen "
Philadelphia Sweet "
Mountain June Potatoes, (very fine.)
Wimpey's "
Mammoth Nubling, " (very prolific.)
Peach Blossom, "
Early White Mercer "
Adelphi Kidney " (early six weeks.)
S. Heinz "
Buckley's Seedling " (a very large variety and very prolific.)
Raymond Seedling,
Sweet Potatoes, a new variety from North Carolina. It has proved the most profitable and desirable for northern culture that has ever been introduced in this market.

58 New Varieties of Cabbage Seed, (Imported.)
20 " " " " " " " " " "
6 " " " " " " " " "
25 " " " " " " " " "
25 " " " " " " " " "
25 " " " " " " " " "
Buckley's Seedling " (a very large variety and very prolific.)

Orders Respectfully Solicited, and Promptly Completed, by
E. R. SHANKLAND, SEEDSMAN,
No. 129, Wood St., Pitts., Pa.
Feb. 18, 1874.-3m.

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

20,000 Choice Apple Trees,
3,000 Dwarf Pear Trees, (very fine.)
5,000 Peach Trees, (new varieties.)
2,000 German Plum Trees, (imported.)
1,500 Cherry Trees,
20,000 Evergreen Trees.

20 New and superior varieties Strawberry,
15 " " " " " " " " "
20 " " " " " " " " "
15 " " " " " " " " "
Gonsherry,

Together with the finest collection of Plants and Shrubs ever offered in this market, for sale by
E. R. SHANKLAND,
129 Wood St., Pitts.
Feb. 18, 1874.-3m.

DR. GEO. W. PETTIT

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Marlboro and surrounding country. Office in the room recently occupied by Dr. R. G. Thomas

Patterns of all kinds, made to order. All work
made of good material, and warranted to give
good satisfaction in any other.

Feb. 11, 1854.-3f

WATER-CURE,
AT COLD WATER, MICHIGAN.
For the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases, in
its successful operation, Address for particulars
to
DR. JOHN B. GILLEY,
Cold Water, Mich.
Jan. 21, 1853.-3m.

OREGON PEAS.
Six bushels of these Celebrated Peas, by planting
which, as new potatoes can be raised on one acre at
can be raised off five of anything else that can
be sowed, and it is better for the soil than clover.
Just received and for sale by
E. R. SHANKLAND,
129 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Feb. 18, 1854.-3m.

NEW SEED STORE.
THE undersigned is now receiving his supply
of Field, Garden, Tree and Flower seeds; also
large additions to his Stock of Horticultural and
Agricultural Implements, and will be enabled to
offer dealers and amateurs the most extensive and
varied collection of Field, Culinary and Flower
seeds, Bulbs, Tubers, &c. &c. ever offered in this
market. The seeds have been expressly grown in
order by the most celebrated Seedsmen in America
and Europe, and warranted by the growers true to
name; new and superior varieties of Corn, Grain,
Grass, Cabbage, Turnips, Cucumber and Pumpkin
seed; Irish and Sweet potatoes; Flower seeds and
Dahlia roots. As the stock of the latter is limited,
orders for the same should be sent in at once to
prevent disappointment; together with the largest
collection of Agricultural and Garden Implements
to be found in the city, as the diplomas and prem-
iums awarded at the late Fair, by the State Agri-
cultural Society, will testify, amounting to near
two hundred dollars.

E. R. SHANKLAND,
129, Wood St., Pitts.
Feb. 18, 54.-3m.

New and Choice Varieties of Vegetables and Seeds.
Chinese Elfin Rowed Corn,
Improved Dutch "
Shovel Evergreen "
Philadelphia Potatoes "
Mountain June Potatoes, (very fine.) "
Winnelago, " (very prolific.) "
Mammoth Nutmeg, "
Peach Blossom, "
Early White Mercer "
As at Kidney " (early six weeks.) "
Savoyed "
Buckley's Sealing " (a very large variety and
very prolific.) "
Baywood Sealing, "
Sweet Potatoes, a new variety from North Caro-
lina. It has proved the most prolific and desirable
for market, the culture that has ever been introduced
in this market.

58 New Varieties of Cabbage Seed, (Imported.) "
20 " " " " " " " "
6 " " " " " " " "
25 " " " " " " " "
30 " " " " " " " "
Orders Respectfully Solicited, and Promptly
Complied, by
E. R. SHANKLAND, SEEDSMAN,
No. 129, Wood St., Pitts., Pa.
Feb. 18, 1854.-3m.

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY.
20,000 Dwarf Apple Trees,
3,000 Dwarf Pear Trees, (very fine.) "
5,000 Peach Trees, (new varieties.) "
2,000 German Plum Trees, (imported.) "
1,500 Cherry Trees,
20,000 Evergreens,
20 New and superb varieties Strawberry,
15 " " " " " " "
15 " " " " " " "
Rasperry, "
Gonoseberry, "
Together with the finest collection of Plants and
Shrubs ever offered in this market, for sale by
E. R. SHANKLAND,
129 Wood St., Pitts.
Feb. 18, 1854.-3m.

DR. GEO. W. PETTIT
Respectfully tenders his professional services to
the citizens of Marlboro and surrounding country.
Office in the room recently occupied by Dr. R. G.
Thompson.

a successful operation. Address for particulars
 DR. JOHN B. CULLEY,
Cold Water, Mich.
 Jan. 21, 1853.-3m.

OREGON PEA.
 Six bushels of these Celebrated Peas, by planting
 which, as much fodder can be raised on one acre at
 can be raised off of five of anything else that can
 be sowed, and it is better for the soil than clover.
 Just received and for sale by
 E. R. SHANKLAND,
 129 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Feb. 18, 1854.-3m.

NEW SEED STORE.
 THE undersigned is now receiving his supply
 of Field, Garden, Tree and Flower seeds; also
 large additions to the stock of Horticultural and
 Agricultural Implements, and will be enabled to
 offer dealers and amateurs the most extensive and
 varied collection of Field, Culinary and Flower
 Seeds, Bulbs, Tubers, &c. &c., ever offered in this
 market. The seeds have been expressly grown to
 order by the most celebrated Seedsmen in America
 and Europe, and warranted by the growers true to
 name; new and superior varieties of Corn, Grain,
 Grass, Cabbage, Turnips, Cucumber and Pumpkin
 seed; Irish and Sweet potatoes; Flower seeds and
 Dublin rape. As the stock of the latter is limited,
 orders for the same should be sent in at once to
 prevent disappointment; together with the largest
 collection of Agricultural and Garden Implements
 to be found in the city, as the diplomas and premi-
 ums awarded at the late Fair, by the State Agri-
 cultural Society, will testify, amounting to near
 two hundred dollars.
 E. R. SHANKLAND,
 129, Wood St., Pitts.
 Feb. 18, 1854.-3m.

New and Choice Varieties of Vegetables and Seeds.
 Chinese Eight Rowed Corn,
 Improved Dutch "
 Swedish Egg-egg "
 Philadelphia Sweet "
 Mountain June Potatoes, (very fine.)
 Wintlings, " (very prolific.)
 Mammoth Nutmeg, "
 Early White "
 Early White Kidney "
 Ash Leaf Noddy " (early six weeks.)
 Savoyed "
 Bickley's Seeding " (a very large variety and
 very prolific.)
 Baywood Seeding "
 Sweet Potatoes, a new variety from North Caro-
 lina. It has proved the most prolific and desirable
 for northern culture that has ever been introduced
 in this market.
 25 New Varieties of Cabbage Seed, (Imported,)
 25 " " " " " " " " " " " "
 25 " " " " " " " " " " " "
 25 " " " " " " " " " " " "
 30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
 30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
 Orders Respectfully Solicited, and Promptly
 Completed, by
 E. R. SHANKLAND, GREENMAN,
 No. 129, Wood St., Pitts., Pa.
 Feb. 18, 1854.-3m.

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY.
 20,000 Choice Apple Trees,
 3,000 Dwarf Peach Trees, (very fine.)
 5,000 Peach Trees, (new varieties.)
 2,000 German Plum Trees, (imported.)
 1,500 Cherry Trees,
 20,000 Evergreens,
 30 New and superb varieties Strawberries,
 15 " " " " Raspberries,
 15 " " " " Gooseberry,
 Together with the finest collection of Plants and
 Shrubs ever offered in this market, for sale by
 E. R. SHANKLAND,
 129 Wood St., Pitts.
 Feb. 18, 1854.-3m.

DR. GEO. W. PETTIT
 Respectfully tenders his professional services to
 the citizens of Marlboro and surrounding country.
 His office is in the room recently occupied by Dr. R. G.
 Thomas.
 of

Just received and for sale by
E. R. SHANKLAND,
129 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Feb. 18, 1854.-3m.

NEW SEED STORE.

THE undersigned is now receiving his supply of Field, Garden, Tree and Flower seeds; also large additions to his Stock of Horticultural and Agricultural Implements, and will be enabled to offer dealers and amateurs the most extensive and varied collection of Field, Culinary and Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Tubers, Cuttings, ever offered in this market. The seeds have been expressly grown in order by the most celebrated Seedsmen in America and Europe, and warranted by the growers true to name; new and superior varieties of Cereals, Grain, Grasses, Potatoes, Turnips, Cucumbers and Pumpkins seed; Irish and Scotch Oatmeal. Flower seeds and Dahlia roots. As the stock of the latter is limited, orders for the same should be sent in at once to prevent disappointment; together with the largest collection of Agricultural and Garden Implements to be found in the city, as the diplomas and premiums acquired at the late Fair, by the State Agricultural Society, will testify, amounting to near two hundred dollars.

E. R. SHANKLAND,
129, Wood St., Pitts.
Feb. 18, 54.-3m.

New and Choice Varieties of Vegetables and Seeds.

Chinese Early Roseal Corn,
Large Dutch " "
Snowed Evergreen " "
Philadelphia Sweet " "
Mountain June Potatoes, (very fine.)
Winnelago " (very prolific)
Mammoth Nuburg " "
P. B. Blenheim " "
Early White Mercer " "
Ash Leaf Kidney " (early six weeks).
S. seedling " "
Buckley's Seedling " (a very large variety and early)
Rye-seed Seedling, "
Sweet Potatoes, a new variety from North Carolina. It has proved the most prolific and desirable for northern culture that has ever been introduced in this market.

68 New Varieties of Cabbage Seed, (Imported.)

20 "	" "	Bolish "	" "
6 "	" "	Celery "	" "
25 "	" "	Cucumber "	" "
30 "	" "	Grass "	" "

Orders Respectfully Solicited, and Promptly Completed, by
E. R. SHANKLAND, SEEDSMAN,
No. 129, Wood St., Pitts., Pa.
Feb. 18, 1854.-3m.

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

2,000 Choice Apple Trees,
3,000 Fine Pae Trees, (very fine),
5,000 Peach Trees, (new varieties),
2,000 German Plum Trees, (imported),
1,500 Cherry Trees,
20,000 Evergreens,

30 "	Nymph and superb varieties Strawberry,	
20 "	" "	Raspberry,
15 "	" "	Gooseberry,

Together with the finest collection of Plants and Shrubs ever offered in this market, for sale by
E. R. SHANKLAND,
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Feb. 18, 1854.-3m.

DR. GEO. W. PETTIT

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Marlboro and surrounding country. Office in the room recently occupied by Dr. K. G. Thompson

various collection maintains the most extensive and varied collection of Field, Culinary and Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Tubers, &c., &c., ever offered in this market. The seeds have been expressly grown to order by the most celebrated seedsmen in America and Europe, and warranted by the growers true to name; new and superior varieties of Corn, Grain, Grass, Cabbage, Turnips, Cucumber and Pumpkin seed; Irish and Sweet potatoes; Flower seeds and Dahia roots. As the stock of the latter is limited, orders for same should be put in at once to prevent disappointment, together with the largest collection of Agricultural and Garden Implements to be found in the city, as the diplomas and premiums awarded at the late Fair, by the State Agricultural Society, will testify, amounting to near two hundred dollars.

E. R. SHANKLAND,
129, Wood St., Pitts.
Feb. 18, 1854-3m.

New and Choice Varieties of Vegetables and Seeds.

Chinese Eight Rowed Corn,
Improved Dutch " "
Shovel Evergreen " "
Philadelphia Sweet
Mountain June Potatoes, (very fine.)
Wimond " (very prolific)
Mammoth Nutmeg, "
Peach Blossom, "
Early White Mercer " "
Arl. Heat Kidney " (early six weeks).
S. 16022 "
Buckley's Seeding " (a very large variety and very prolific).
Baywood Seeding, "
Sweet Potatoes, a new variety from North Carolina. It has proved the most profitable and desirable for market culture that has ever been introduced in this market.

58 New Varieties of Cabbage Seed, (Imported),
20 " " " " " Radish " "
6 " " " " " Celery " "
25 " " " " " Cucumber " "
20 " " " " " Grass " "
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Feb. 18, 1854-3m.

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

20,000 Choice Apple Trees,
3,000 Dwarf Pear Trees, (very fine.),
5,000 Peach Trees, (new varieties),
2,000 German Plum Trees, Imported,
1,500 Cherry Trees,
20,000 Evergreens.

20 New and superb varieties Strawberry,
15 " " " " Rasperry,
20 " " " " Gooseberry.

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 E. R. SHANKLAND,
 129, Wood St., Pitts.
 Feb. 18, 1854.-3m.

New and Choice Varieties of Vegetables and Seeds.
 Chinese Eight Rowed Corn,
 Improved Dutton " "
 Sweet Evergreen " "
 Philadelphia Sweet " "
 Mountain June Potatoes, (very fine).
 Winterset " "
 Mammoth Nutmeg, " "
 Patch Blossom, " "
 Early White Mercer " "
 Asa Lord Kidney " (early six weeks),
 8 velvet " "
 Buckley's Seedling " (a very large variety and
 very prolific).
 Raymond Seedling,
 Sweet Potatoes, a new variety from North Carolina,
 has been procured, and is most prolific and desirable
 for northern culture that has ever been introduced
 in this market.
 58 New Varieties of Cabbage Seed. (Imported.)
 20 " " " " " " " "
 20 " " " " " " " "
 25 " " " " " " " "
 30 " " " " " " " "
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 5,000 Peach Trees, (new varieties).
 2,000 German Plum Trees, (imported).
 1,500 Cherry Trees,
 20,000 Evergreens.
 30 New and superb varieties Straw-berry,
 20 " " " " Raspberry,
 15 " " " " Gooseberry.
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Improved Dutton "
Snowd Evergreen "
Philadelphia Sweet "
Mountain June Potatoes, (very fine.)
Winnelago " (very produce.)
Mammoth Nutmeg, "
Peach Blossom, "
Early White Mercer "
Ald. Leaf Kidney "
S. Long "
Buckley's Seedling " (a very large variety and
very prolific.)
Raywood Seedling,
Sweet Potatoes, a new variety from North Caro-
lina. It has proved the most prolific and desirable
for northern culture that has ever been introduced
in this market.
50 " New Varieties of Cabbage Seed, {Imported,}
25 " " " " " "
6 " " " Celery " "
25 " " " Cucumber " "
30 " " " Grass " "
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15,000 Cherry Trees,
20,000 Evergreens,
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G. Thompson

Early White Mincey " " (early six weeks).
Ash Leaf Mitee " " " "
" " " " " "
Buckley's Sealing " (a very large variety and
very prolific)
Baywood Seeding,
Sweet Potatoes, a new variety from North Carolina. It has proved the most prolific and desirable
for northern culture that has ever been introduced
in this market.
58 New Varieties of Cabbage Seed, (Imported.)
20 " " " " " "
6 " " " " " "
25 " " " " " "
20 " " " " " "
" " " " " "
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5,000 Peach Trees, (new varieties),
2,000 German Plum Trees, (imported),
1,500 Cherry Trees,
20,000 Evergreens,
30 " " " " " "
15 " " " " " "
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 5,000 Peach Trees, (new varieties),
 2,000 German Plum Trees, (imported),
 1,500 Cherry Trees,
 20,000 Evergreens.
 30 New and superb varieties Strawberry,
 20 " " " Raspberry,
 15 " " " Gooseberry,
 15 " " " Greenberry.

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